2 1956

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Journal & Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 5-20-56

11-A

FIRST YANK TO BECOME NATURALIZED JAP. Kalamazoo, Mich., May 19—Above is a picture sent to his sister here, showing former GI Robert Sager, 33, and his Japanese wife and year-old baby. Sager, who fought the Japanese during World War II, disclosed that he has become a naturalized Japanese and is a teacher in a Tokyo university. He is the first American to become a Japanese citizen since World War II.

2 1 956

BERMUDA

Bride of Bermuda blueblood reveals how it all began

Afro-American P. 1
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 2-4-56

HAMILTON, Bermuda—"He's ny blue eyed baby and I'll love im until I die." 2

So vowed the former Royce Vallace in a statement to the FRO, Saturday.

Her marriage to Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, 34, a member of the Bermuda aristocracy and the American Old South, shocked the British colony set.

* * *

MISS WALLACE, 32, a pencil slim brownskinned beauty, married Outerbridge on Christmas Eve. He owns the swank Angel's Grotto and Swizzee Inn night clubs.

"I met him on August 28, when I was booked into the Grotto. I was the first colored act to be booked into his club.

"About five days after we net, he asked me to marry im. I thought he was kidding.

"It was two months before I realized that he was serious. When we married, we knew that the Bermuda residents might not approve.

"But, we love each other. And that is what matters."

SINCE HIS marriage, Outerbridge found that he had "resigned" from two exclusive yacht clubs.

He revealed that he received acceptances of his resignations from the Royal Yacht Club and Mid-Ocean Club, although he never submitted them.

"Members have made it clear that it was because of my marriage," he added.

Most of Outerbridge's friends have drifted away, he said, adding, "I do feel I have found a few true friends since this has happened."

Mrs. Outerbridge told the AFRO that the economic squeeze put on him has caused her to go back to work.

"Stuart is no longer able to get credit and there are many nights when he is losing money at the clubs.

"Business should pick up when the tourist season begins in late February," she said.

* * *

CREDITORS, WHO were once easygoing, are now practicing a "cash and carry" system.

Mrs. Outerbridge sings at the Grottto every night with the exception of Mondays and Wednesdays. She says that she "sings old standards and show tunes such as 'Rain or Shine,' 'I am Going To Love You Till I Die,' and 'Taking A Chance On Love.' "

Ironically she revealed colored persons can only patronize the night clubs on Sunday evenings.

When asked why, she said, "It is a policy in Bermuda."

"However, I have a theory about this that I would like to explain to you sometime," she added.

She is a native of Cleveland, being a graduate of that town's Central High School. Both of her parents are dead.

A veteran of 13 Broadway shows and several night clubs she was recommended for the Bermuda booking by a friend, Derby Rollins.

"It was my lucky day," she said.

Outerbridge has four children by a previous marriage to the former Alice Wolcott, daughter of Robert Wolcott, chairman of the board of the Luken Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa.

The children are with the mother, who is back in the States.

Afro-American

This is the current Mrs. Outerbridge's first marriage. 2

She and her husband are confident that it will turn out all right.

Sat. 2-4-56

Outerbridge is the great-great-grandson of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart of the Confederate Army. His family settled in Hamilton in 1634.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-4-56
P. 1

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[illegible]

MR. AND MRS. STUART OUTERBRIDGE

"He's my blueeyed baby and I'll love him until I die."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-25-56
P. 13

2

TOGETHER AGAIN—Stuart Outterbridge, Bermuda blueblood night club owner, and his American born wife, Royce Wallace, dancer-singer, the blowup of whose interracial marriage rocked the little coral island. However, he flew into the states Friday and convinced her she should return to him. She had been staying in NYC.

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Courier Sat. 2-4-56 P. 1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER S. OUTERBRIDGE
. . . J. E. B. Stuart's descendant and his 32-year-old wife

Mixed Wedding Upsets Bermuda

Courier Sat. 2-4-56

Couple Ostracized!

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 1

HAMILTON, Bermuda — Despite social ostracism and threats of injury to his family, a scion of Bermuda aristocracy and the American old South says he has no intention of moving his beautiful Negro wife from this British island colony.

Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, a great-great-grandson of Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart, says his month-old marriage to Royce Wallace is one of love.

"I plan to keep it that way," he adds.

Outerbridge and the Harlem night club singer were married last Christmas Eve, despite warnings and threats —some involving threats of injury to his four children by a former marriage.

Outerbridge's former wife, Alice, is the daughter of Robert Wolcott, chairman of the board of the Lukens Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa.

Since their marriage, Outerbridge and his bride have been ostracized by most of Bermuda's society people. He has been put out of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, the Mid-Ocean Golf Club and the St. George's Dinghy and Sports Club.

His creditors, once easy concerning the payment of bills, now collect at his doorstep, demanding payment. Only a few of his old friends have stuck by him.

His 32-year-old wife, a native of Cleveland and a veteran of thirteen Broadway shows, is employed in his

(Continued on Page 3)

night club, the Angels' Grotto, as a feature floor attraction.

"I love him and would do it all over again if I had to," she said. "We want to stay here as long as they permit us. I hope things will pick up. It is heart-breaking when people can't be happy and make a living."

Bermudian Stands By Negro Bride

Herald P. 4-A

Thurs. 1-26-56

Scion of Aristocracy Unshaken By Ostracism and Threats

Miami, Fla.

HAMILTON, Bermuda — (AP) — Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, scion of Bermuda aristocracy and the American Old South, said Wednesday his marriage to Negro singer Royce Wallace is one of love and he plans to keep it that way.

The 34-year-old Outerbridge, a great-great-grandson of Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, set this British island colony back on its heels when he married the former Harlem night club singer on Christmas Eve.

She had been employed in his night club, the Angels' Grotto, as a feature floor show attraction.

The ceremony was performed despite warnings and threats, Outerbridge said, some involving threats of injury to his four children by a former marriage.

Outerbridge's ex-wife is the former Alice Wolcott, daughter of Robert Wolcott, chairman of the board of the Lukens Steel Co. of Coatesville, Pa.

Since the wedding, Outerbridge and his bride have been ostracized by most of Bermuda society people. He has been ousted from the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, the Mid-Ocean Golf Club and the St. George's Dinghy and Sports Club.

Creditors who formerly were easy concerning the payment of bills now collect at his doorstep demanding immediate payment, he said. Only a few contacts have stuck by him.

"I do feel I have found a few true friends since this happened," he said. "There are a few people who have been sincere and will help."

Since business on the island is generally dull right now, he said, he has not been able to determine whether his marriage has actually affected his business.

Outerbridge said he is being put under pressure to leave Bermuda for South America. But he said he belongs here and would like to remain as long as he can make a living. He owns the Swizzle Inn as well as his night club.

"All I am trying to do is live my life according to my way of thinking," he said. "I am not trying to change the Bermuda way of thinking or way of life — they can do what they like, but I want to be left alone to do what I want."

Outerbridge's wife, a veteran of 13 Broadway shows, said she is happy.

"I love him and would do it all over again if I had to," she said. "We want to stay here as long as they permit us. I hope things will pick up. It is heartbreaking when people can't be happy and make a living."

Mrs. Outerbridge, 32, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, is back working in her husband's floor show. But both she and Outerbridge said they believe things will work out all right eventually.

They said he had received letters and phone calls congratulating them on their courage from all over the world. Outerbridge also has received several offers of membership in British yacht clubs.

Herald Thurs. 1-26-56 P. 4-A Miami, Fla.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

ALEX OUTERBRIDGE
. . . with his bride

BERMUDA

Ostracism

Time P. 23

Chicago, Ill.

In British Bermuda, U.S. tourists keep to the hotels and playgrounds, Negro residents keep to settlements like Pond Hill, and the eminent old white families keep to themselves—except when they are busy running the colony's commerce, government and society. Among the oldest and most eminent are the Outerbridges, who date from 1620. They are so distinguished and numerous that a somewhat tired joke describes Bermuda as "a series of islands connected by Outerbridges." Not lightly is an Outerbridge expelled from such venerable institutions as the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, the Mid-Ocean Golf Club, the St. George's Dinghy and Sports Club. But last week an Outerbridge was out. The explanation: Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, 34, had married a Negro singer from Broadway.

Stuart* Outerbridge started out a conventional scion of aristocracy, approved by all the first families, from the Trimminghams (Bermuda shorts) to the Trotts (hotels). He lived in the U.S. for a dozen years, first married Alice Wolcott, daughter of the chairman of the board of Pennsylvania's Lukens Steel Co.; they had four children. Then he quit a Pennsylvania advertising job and bought Bermuda's

Swizzle Inn, a rum-punch spot, later added a nightclub called Angel's Grotto. The genteel gin-mill business put him in contact with Manhattan café society and entertainment types, and he began spending less time with staid Bermudians, more with exciting Americans. By last December his wife had divorced him; he had been named corespondent in a divorce suit, and was dating Royce Wallace, caramel-skinned veteran of seven Broadway shows and Manhattan hotspots who had flown in to sing at the Grotto. On Christmas Eve he married Royce.

Since then, says Outerbridge, "there has definitely been a complete ostracism. My relatives speak to me on the street, but that's all." Royce explained seriously [illegible]hat "we won't go to the back door [illegible]rt's family's house—and things coul[illegible]kward in church, because he ha[illegible]ont pew." But Outerbridge wants [illegible]ck it out, even though "lots of people would like to break me. However, if I get through the slack season, I'll be all right. I think we've found happiness; Royce is a wonderful person."

Mon. 2-6-56

2
Time P. 23
Chicago, Ill.
Mon. 2-6-56

Associated Press

STUART & ROYCE OUTERBRIDGE AT ANGEL'S GROTTO
"Things could be awkward in church."

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* His mother was a Virginia Stuart, descended from an impressive roster of jurists and socialites—but not, as reported, directly from Con[illegible]e General James Ewell Brown ("Jeb") Stuart. Jeb apparently was a distant kinsman, a member of what Outerbridge's forebears joked was "the cadet branch of the family."

Scion Who Wed Negro Ostracized in Bermuda

World-Telegram + Sun P. 8
New York 2

By the Associated Press

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 25.—Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, scion of Bermuda aristocracy and the American Old South, says his marriage to Negro singer Royce Wallace is one of love and he plans to keep it that way.

Wed. 1.25-56

The 34-year-old Mr. Outerbridge, a great-great-grandson of Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, set this British island colony back on its heels when he married the former Harlem night club singer on Christmas Eve.

Warnings Cited.

The ceremony was performed despite warnings and threats, Mr. Outerbridge said, some involving threats of injury to his four children by a former marriage.

Mr. Outerbridge's ex-wife is the former Alice Wolcott, daughter of Robert Wolcott, chairman of the board of the Lukens Steel Co. of Coatesville, Pa.

Since the wedding Mr. Outerbridge and his bride have been ostracized by most of Bermuda society people. He has been ousted from the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, the Mid-Ocean Golf Club and the St. George's Dinghy and Sports Club.

Wife Happy.

"All I am trying to do is live my life according to my way of thinking," he said. "I am not trying to change the Bermuda way of thinking or way of life—they can do what they like, but I want to be left alone to do what I want."

Mr. Outerbridge's wife, a veteran of 13 Broadway shows, said she is happy.

"I love him and would do it all over again if I had to," she said yesterday. "We want to stay here as long as they permit us. I hope things will pick up. It is heartbreaking when people can't be happy and make a living."

Mrs. Outerbridge, 32, a native of Cleveland, is back working in her husband's floor show. Both she and Mr. Outerbridge said they believe things will work out all right eventually.

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World Telegram + Sun
New York P. 8 Wed. 1-25-56

Alexander Stuart Outerbridge, with his wife, Harlem singer Royce Wallace.

AP Photo.

2 1956 CALIFORNIA

Wife Accuses White Model

Explosive Divorce Suit Unveils Sizzling Triangle

Courier. P-2 Pittsburgh, Pa

2

Sat. 9-29-56

Calif

LOS ANGELES—Socialite school teacher Grace Ginns and her property manager-husband Walter A. Ginns were discussing the possibility of an out-of-court settlement here this week after the teacher filed for divorce charging him with an interracial love affair.

In her sensational suit, Mrs. Ginns charged in her divorce complaint that Ginns had committed adultery with pretty Coleen Novembrino, 30, a tenant in one of the properties he manages. Ginns denied her charges of adultery.

Mrs. Ginns told The Courier exclusively that the white model, after professing her deep love for Ginns, told her the two things she wasn't going to let go were her four cats and Walter.

Ginns' wife charged that the model came to her home on W. Adams Blvd. and demanded of her husband what he was going to do about her (the model).

■

MRS. GINNS said she went up to her husband's bedroom with the model where the girl professed that she loved him dearly and that she would work or die for him.

The wife said Ginns responded by shrugging his shoulders and saying:

"All the women feel that way about me."

Mrs. Ginns said the model also said that she was going to get him if that's the last thing she did. The wife charged the model also said she would wait ten years for him if she had to.

■

THE WIFE'S attorney, Curtis C. Taylor, told The Courier Thursday that Mr. and Mrs. Ginns had been talking the situation over and there might be a settlement if he would meet certain terms.

In her suit, Mrs. Ginns charged extreme cruelty.

The Ginns were married on Dec. 24, 1953, and separated Sept. 4 of this year.

2 1956

CANADA

LEPA DRAKITCH....

Greek Girl Weds Negro; Storm Brews

Defender

P. 1 Chicago Ed.

By BILL LANE

WINDSOR, Ont. — A Greek night club owner in this Canadian city was up in arms this week upon learning that his pretty 20-year-old daughter had married a Negro.

And as late as Monday it appeared the disgruntled father was succeeding in his battle to upset the marriage.

His daughter was being held incommunicado in their Windsor home after a cloak-and-dagger chase that led to Chatham and North Buxton, Canada, all of which was highlighted by curses, threats, and confiscated guns.

Def. 2-11-56

The bridegroom, meanwhile, had gone into hiding in Windsor, admittedly to escape the wrath of his father-in-law.

Principals in the debacle were Nicholas Drakitch, owner of the Hotel Metropole in Windsor;

Lepa Drakitch, 20, his daughter who reportedly owns one-third interest in the Metropole hotel and night club, a popular entertainment spot patronized by Canadians and many Negro and white Detroiters; 11-56

LeBron (Buster) Shreve, a Canada-born Negro youth of 21, currently unemployed but formerly a Chrysler plant worker in Windsor.

As the story goes, Shreve and Miss Drakitch fell in love over a year ago when they met in the club. About a month ago, Shreve told The Chronicle they obtained a license to marry.

Defender

On Sunday, Jan. 15, they were married in the home of the Rev. I. H. Edwards, of Windsor. Witnessing the ceremony were two friends of the couple, George Morgan and Marlene Pinga.

P. 2

Also present were the bridegroom's sister, Arnetta Glenn, and her husband, Robert.

The bride's gift to her husband was a wide gold wedding band encrusted with three large diamonds.

Def. 2-11-56

The couple set up temporary housekeepng at the home of Shreve's sister. All persons aware of the wedding agreed to a pact of secrecy, for fear of the anger of the father of the bride.

But a few days later the news was out. Drakitch reportedly went into a fury. Late Saturday night, Jan. 21, Shreve whisked his attractive wife out of town. They fled to the home of his parents in North Buxter.

Mrs. Shreve phoned her own parents in Windsor and tried to soothe their anger. But the Drakitch family was not to be quieted.

Mike Drakitch, an uncle of the bride, called back shortly and asked to speak to Lepa. When told she had gone, he became indignant and threatened to "kill exery damn one of you if you don't give her back!"

An hour later the Drakitch family arrived in Buxter in two cars and accompanied by a Provincial police cruiser. The bridegroom, meanwhile, had headed back to Windsor.

Police had taken a gun from Nick Drakitch, the girl's father. Her mother became hysterical. The girl's uncle asked that she return with them to Windsor and "talk this thing over." The girl went with them.

Once back in Windsor, however, Mrs. Shreve became a virtual prisoner. Her father threatened callers, telling one Negro newsman he'd kill anyone who wrote about the affair.

"Colored people should stay in their place and white people should do the same!" he shouted.

He insisted the bridegroom had tried to "shake me down" for $50,000 for a divorce.

Shreve, however, protested that attorneys for the Drakitch family had asked him: "How much money would you want to consent to a divorce."

"They even told me I'd be given as much as $25,000 if I'd divorce Lepa," said Shreve.

Drakitch told callers his daughter was "all doped up" and under the care of three doctors. A few days later he had the home phone disconnected.

Drakitch vowed openly he would kill Shreve on sight, a vow currently talked about in hushed tone among Windsor Negroes.

Upon first learning that his daughter had married a Negro, Drakitch reportedly fired the T. J. Fowler band from his club and told employes:

"I'm going to get this bandstand blessed, and I'm never going to hire another colored band of colored entertainers."

Singer Nellie Hill was a long-time performer in the Metropole shows.

From the Drakitch home where she was still in seclusion Monday, the pretty Greek bride wrote her new honeymoon-less husband an 11-page letter, which read in part:

"I came back only because of my mother. She does not have long to live, and I couldn't live knowing she died hating me . . My father might send us to Florida . . . I know I'll be watched like a prisoner, but you will always be with me in my heart.

"The most important thing is that we love each other, and no one can stop the feelings we have for each other. Secondly, we are man and wife and no one can do anything about it. I'm your wife, Mrs. Charles Wellington LeBron Shreve—till death do us part."

2 1956 CONNECTICUT

Boy given to father by court

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-4-56

SUFFIELD, Conn. — The Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals threw out Monday a complaint by a blonde Waterbury matron that Superior Court Judge J. Howard Roberts ruled against her in a custody fight simply because she married a colored man.

2 P. 1

Mrs. Dorothy Murphy Urling, wife of a Waterbury dentist, appealed after Judge Roberts awarded custody of her 8-year-old son of a previous marriage to her former husband, Edward J. Murphy.

* * *

MRS. URLING CHARGED that Judge Roberts' decision was based on discrimination because she had married Dr. Urling several years ago after she had obtained a divorce from Murphy.

In a unanimous opinion, the Supreme Court ruled that the facts found by Judge Roberts at the custody hearing justified his conclusion that the child's welfare would be best served by placing him in custody of his father.

* * *

THE OPINION, written by Associate Justice Kenneth Wynne, pointed out that Mr. Murphy already had custody of another child, a 12-year-old girl, and that the sister and brother will be happier together.

The justice added that by reason of the divorce, Mrs. Urling was excommunicated from the Catholic Church and from that point on made no provision for the religious education of her son.

By marrying the colored man, the opinion said, Mrs. Urling alienated herself from her parents thereby depriving her son of the benefit of "the care and good influence" of his grandparents.

* * *

ON THE OTHER HAND, the associate justice wrote, the boy's father will see to it that his son has proper religious training and the company of his paternal grandmother and his sister.

"In any case involving the question of the custody of a minor child, the determinative question is what is best for the welfare of the child," Justice Wynne wrote.

"It is clear from the finding that the trial court in its decision was guided and controlled by this principle," he said.

Woman Weds Negro, Loses Son to Father

Dispatch
Fri. 8-3-56
Oklahoma City

WATERBURY, Conn. — (ANP) —A white divorcee lost her son last week because she married a Negro.

P. 1 Okla.

This followed the marriage of Mrs. Dorothy Murphy to Dr. Wendell Urling, prominent Negro dentist here. Since then, the couple had been involved in a swirl of court action as to the custody of Mrs. Murphy's 8-year-old son, Edward Murphy, Jr.

After his parents were divorced, Edward's custody was granted to Mrs. Urling while his sister, Patricia, 12, was awarded to the father, a brass factory foreman.

Taking the case into court, Murphy asked custody of the boy after Mrs. Urling remarried. He was granted his request.

Mrs. Urling took the case to the Supreme Court of Errors, highest appeal tribunal in Connecticit, claiming that Judge Roberts had ruled against her in the case just because she married a Negro.

Dispitch P.2

Last Monday, however, the nine-member court unanimously upheld Judge Robert's ruling.

Blonde Weds, Loses Son

The opinion, written by Associate Justice Wynne, said that Murphy already had custody of Patricia and that the sister and brother would be happier together.

The court also said that because of her divorce, Mrs. Urling was excommunicated from the Catholic church and had made no provision for the religious education for her son.

In addition to this, the opinion said that Mrs. Urling, by her marriage to a Negro, had alienated herself from her parents and deprived her son of the "care and good influence of grandparents."

Dr. Urling said he and his wife would discuss with their attorneys the possibility of further appeals. He added:

"They're quite wrong about his religious training.

"He has been going to church and has made his first Communion. And he has been going to public school only because parochial school has not been completed. He was to start there this fall."

2 1956

D.C.

Divorce suit ends mixed marriage

Afro-American P. 6
Sat. 4-14-56
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ferrell, a Federal employee, was recently granted a divorce from her husband, Lawrence, 2800 block Pomeroy Rd., SE on grounds of adultery, by District Judge James Morris in U.S. District Court.

2 DC

The jurist ruled in favor of Mrs. Ferrell 100 block Seventh St., SE, after detectives from the Keystone Detective agency testified that they trapped Mr. Ferrell and Mrs. Geneva Young, in his apartment on Sept. 17, 1955.

* * *

MRS. YOUNG, 600 block 11th St. NE, was named co-respondent in the suit filed last Nov. 9. She and Mr. Ferrell are described as Navy yard employees.

In her complaint, Mrs. Ferrell stated that she and Mr. Ferrell were married Jan. 11, 1947, in the District, and have no children.

* * *

SHE ALLEGED that he assaulted her and locked her out of her room on "many occasions." She also charged that police were summoned "many times."

In addition to the Sept. 17 date, Mrs. Ferrell contended that Mr. Ferrell was unfaithful on Sept. 11, 1955, and March 6, 1954.

In granting the divorce Judge Morris ruled that the action would not be final for six months.

Judge lets blonde wife keep baby

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-3-56

By MARY STRATFORD

WASHINGTON

"I loved her dearly then. And I love her now. P. 1

"I would have done anything to make her happy.

"This pains me. Oh, you don't know how much this hurts me."

* * *

2 DC

THE husky pale young man's voice was gruff. His words tumbled over each other.

He burst out irrelevant phrases as he fought for custody of his child who admittedly has colored blood—his blood.

* * *

THE Presiding Federal jurist Judge Edward Curran, ruled against Alfonso W. Kyles, 27, of the 5000 block South Dakota Ave. in District Court,,Friday.

He granted custody of the 13-month-old daughter, Jennifer, to her mother, Mrs. Enid Kyles, a tall slender Canadian of 24 years.

* * *

MR. KYLES, who is employed by a Maryland finance company, tried to prove his wife an unfit mother. She accused him of assaulting both her and her mother, Mrs. T. P. Hill, 2300 block Blue Ridge Ave., Wheaton, Md., an elementary school teacher in Montgomery County, Md.

* * *

MR. KYLES contended that because he is a colored man and the mother of the child is white, the child's best interests would be served with him.

His wife, her complexion flushing under a tawny bob of hair, said she did not know Mr. Kyles was colored until their child was born.

* * *

THE HUSBAND accused his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, of stating during a disagreement on Nov. 28, 1955:

"I would rather kill this child than have it grow up as colored."

The slightly bent school teacher, her arm in a sling, denied making the statement. But she retorted under questioning by Carl Fogel, Mr. Kyles lawyer:

"Yes, I did call him a n---r."

* * *

JUDGE CURRAN, in ruling for the mother, stated:

"The child of tender years belongs with its mother. Later, perhaps conditions may change."

Under the jurist's order, Mr. Kyles must pay his wife $20 per week for support of the child. He allowed the husband the right of visitation and advanced hearing on the pending divorce action, within the next three weeks.

Afro-American

The divorce action filed by Mrs. Kyles last Sept. 10, charges cruelty. In subsequent affadavits, she accused the husband of taking the child and breaking her mother's arm.

Sat. 11-3-56

IN FRIDAY'S testimony on the question of custody, Mrs. Kyles testified that her husband had beaten her on several occasions. He admitted this to the Court but said he struck her to prevent her striking the child.

P. 2

"I would rather for her to hate me than hurt my child," the husband said. "I hit her to try to clam her down. I wanted her to turn her anger from the child to me."

2

* * *

THE WIFE, whose address was listed in the 3800 block Connecticut Ave. said she and Mr. Kyles were married in New York City on Nov. 13, 1954.

DC

She stated that she worked almost continuously during their marriage because he was unable to support the family.

She left him in Nov. 1955 for assaulting her and went to her mother, she said. A second time, she left the home and went to White Plains, N.Y. taking the child.

Both times he came after her, the former secretary said.

* * *

MR. KYLES admitted that he had been convicted on two counts of assault in Montgomery County for beating his wife and mother-in-law. He also admitted a conviction in the District on a charge of false pretenses.

Contending that his wife displayedno interest in the child, Mr. Kyles said he found his wife living in a hotel when he visited White Plains, N.Y., after she left him. He said the baby was under the care of another person.

* * *

ONCE THE child had diaper rash; on another occasion, Mrs. Kyles struck the infant, bruising its head, the husband contended.

He said Mrs. Kyles knew he was colored before their marriage. However, he admitted stating he was a member of the white race on their marriage application.

"My wife suggested that I apply as white because she was ashamed ti be married to a member of the colored race."

* * *

UNDER QUESTIONING from David Shapiro, Mrs. Kyles' attorney, the husband also admitted living in various white neighborhoods with his wife.

The mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, contended she "heard" last year that Mr. Kyles is a colored person.

* * *

DENYING striking his mother-in-law during a period when he and his wife were separated, Mr. Kyles said:

"I went to her (Mrs. Hill's) house. She was holding the baby in her arms and she fell while I was in the house."

HE STATED he took the baby on that occasion and went to Bridgeport, Conn.

"I've been driven nearly crazy because of my wife's conduct during this past year," he said.

The husband said he earns $115 every two weeks at the finance company and an additional $230 a month as a writer and doing research for political uses.

* * *

HIS WIFE, too, is an aspiring writer, Mr. Kyles said, and at one time was working on a novel, a play and a short story.

"Because of the conditions existing between me and my wife, we would write bad checks. She refused to sexually cohabit. I loved her then and . . . ."

* * *

TWO persons, who described themselves as former babysitters for the Kyles testified. Both Mrs. Gladys Brown, 700 block Rhode Island Ave., NW and Mrs. Bessie Scott, 600 block Princeton Pl., NW, stated Mr. Kyles displayed more affection for the infant than the wife.

Dr. Albert Croft of the Washington Federation of Churches, a social welfare worker, said he had known the Kyles several years and knew Mr. Kyles was colored.

2 1956

ENGLAND

England's at it again...

ROY ROGERSON with his bride, Rosaline, and her sister, Frances, who is married to John McCloud.

England is notorious for its opposition to mixed marriages in British Colonies.

Two years ago it barred an African chief from returning home after he married a British girl in London. His people raised such a ruckus, they sent him back with wife and child.

Afro American

Now two pretty African sisters are fighting to keep from being parted from their blond British husbands.

P. 2

Rosaline, 24, and Frances, 23, daughters of a Nigerian merchant, Joseph P. Akar were nurses at Fulham Hospital in London.

Baltimore, Md

Roy Rogerson, 27, building technician from Hammersmith and John MacCloud, 28, from Belfast married the sisters this past spring.

Sat. 8-11-56

ALL FOUR sailed to Sierra Leone at Mr. Akar's expense—3,000 miles away—where the husbands were offered jobs.

But the English Immigration officer at Freetown refused them work permits and ordered the husbands to return to Britain.

They would have to leave their wives behind and Frances is expecting a baby.

Meanwhile, Mr. Akar has had to support two families until the girls got jobs at the Connaught Hospital at Freetown.

The colonial office in Whitehall, England heard of the couples plight and the deportation of the two husbands has been delayed "pending an investigation."

The wives had petitioned the governor, Sir Robert Hall, to stop their husbands from being deported. Last week the governor resigned because of "ill health."

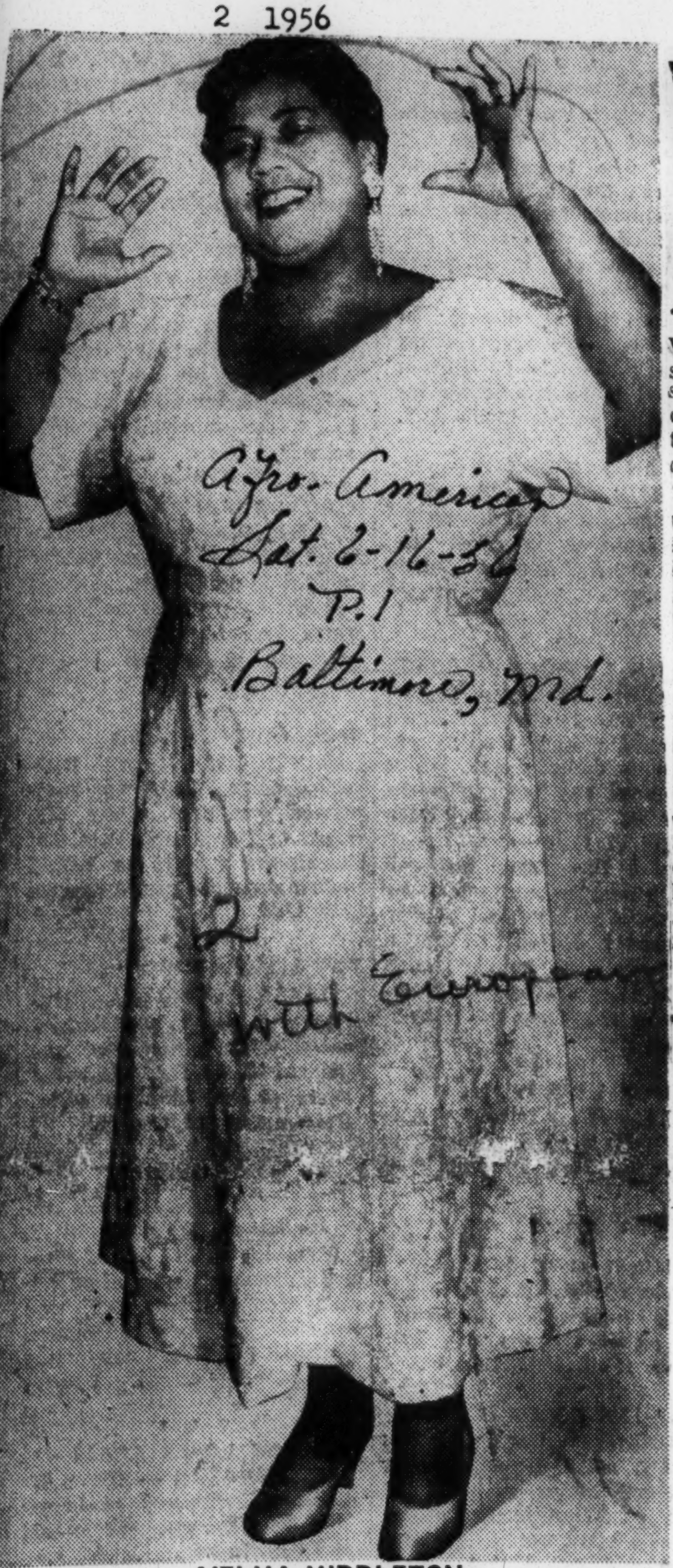
2 1956

WITH EUROPEANS

Velma to marry Ex-British envoy

Afro-American P. 1

Sat. 6-16-56


VELMA MIDDLETON

Louis Armstrong's vocalist finds romance

Afro-American
Sat. 6-16-56
P. 1
Baltimore, Md.

2
With Europeans

ADELAIDE, Australia—Miss Velma Middleton of New York, song stylist with Louis Armstrong's band, Tuesday, by cablegram, agreed to become the bride of a former British diplomat serving here.

Baltimore
Md.
2

"I love her and I hope our marriage will help break down the shocking fear and hate existing between the blacks and the whites," Robin Cornell, the ex-envoy commented.

Cornell, who lives in Sydney, said he would soon be going to alifornia where he and his bride-to-be would make plans for their wedding.

With Europeans

PARALYZED FROM the waist down, Cornell moves about with crutches. He is now engaged in work for the rehabilitation of the disabled. He said he met Miss Middleton in Sydney several weeks ago.

He said they found a common ground in the work he is doing for the disabled. Cornell served with the Royal Air Force during World II and then joined the British diplomatic service.

"When I asked Miss Middleton to marry me, she said she first has to talk it over with her mother in New York," he said. "I had a cable from her today (Tuesday) saying 'Yes.'"

2 1956 GENERAL

Negro-White Miscegenation Story Began During Slavery

HERE'S LOWDOWN ON NEGRO WHITE MISCEGENATION STORY

Weekly

By Baker Morten

CHICAGO (ANP) -- A report in the current Journal of Negro Education says miscegenation-or mixed marriages among the races -- is by and large the fruits of American slavery days.

P. 12

The article adds that while there has been no mass desire among either whites or Negroes to intermarry, creeping miscegenation to some degree has taken place ever since the days of chattel servitude.

The report, titled "Some Aspects of Interracial Marriage in Washington, D. C." was written by Sister M. Annella, R.S.M. head of the sociology department at Belmont Abbey College. It is based on the writer's doctoral dissertation, "Interracial Marriages in Washington, D. C., 1940-47," published by the Catholic University of America Press in 1953.

Of a total of 373 interracial marriages in Washington during the 1940-47 period, only 20 involved Negroes and one of those was with an Indian.

The article goes on to show that in the days of slavery when a Negro woman's body was about the only means she had of purchasing favors, racial mixing was no wise uncommon. As a matter of fact, the white master had total control of his dark servant to use in any manner he desired. To be sure, he capitalized on this advantage.

Sat. 12-29-56

In those days, interracial mixing was common, but interracial marriage was small. Since then, miscegenation has had no great rise, but has undergone significant changes.

Among the factors which promoted miscegenation in slavery days was the pre-dominance of Negro and white females over males.

For example, in virtually every instance where females of a particular racial group outnumbered males of that same group as has been in the case of whites, Negroes and Japanese, females inter-married more frequently than males. On the other hand, where males outnumbered females as they did among Filipinos, Chinese, Indians, and Hawaiians, the number of interracial marriages by males occured more frequently than for females.

The prohibition of interracial marriage by law has occured in many states. Today there are 29 such states with laws against interracial marriage and mixed co-habitation.

Much to the surprise and obviously the distaste of many people who claim interracial marriage to be indiscreet and biologically harmful, a University of Delaware anthropologist recently wrote that contrary to the belief's of many people, interracial marriage is ofttimes beneficial rather than disastrous. The educator said that under these conditions, the offspring of an interracial marriage tends to inherit genes from both parents and thus be a biologically better human specimen than the offspring of parents of the same race.

Laws, and social ostracisms surrounding interracial marriages have stymied the union of racial mixtures ever since the end of slavery and today racial mixing is not nearly as frequent as it was in the last century.

However, not more than 70 years, racial marriage between white and Negro people would have been a sensation to newspapers.

Such was the case of the interracial marriage of ex-slave abolitionist Frederick Douglass to Helen Pitts, a woman suffragist and writer in 1894. The union created a big stir in the white press. The Washington Evening Star gave Douglass' age to be 67 at the time of the marriage and reported her to be 35. According to the marriage record she was 46 and he was 60.

Thirty-two -years after the Douglass- Pitts marriage, a flood of bills referred to as the Anti-Intermarriage bills were introduced to the Congress by representatives from Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Fla. The purpose was to prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and Negro races. Fortunately, however, the bills died.

While there are fewer interracial marriages today than previously in this country, most Negro-white unions take place without notice from either the white or Negro press.

Most states which do not legislate against mixed marriages are in the North. This does not mean that there is necessarily less prejudice in the North. Studies have revealed that the attitude of most white persons in the North toward the intermarriage of Negro and white is not a great deal more tolerant than that of Southern whites.

But the loudly-yelled and widely-believed theory of segregationists that the purity of the white race will be lost if inter-marriage occurs has been constantly refuted by men of science.

Many of these scientists contend that no race is "pure," since all races are mixed with different national bloods.

Southerners fearing that interracial marriage will "mongrelize" the races are now beginning to hear anthropologists and men of medicine point out that interracial breeding is actually beneficial in the production of a stronger and fitter individual or race.

Miscegenation will continue as long as people inhabit the earth. There is no law strong enough to dictate the principles of the heart.

2 1956

GENERAL

85% U. S. Negroes Of Mixed Ancestry

2 General

Defender

9-1-56

NEW YORK — Who, or what, is a U. S. Negro? The answer depends on who is talking and where and for what purpose he is answering.

According to the current issue of LIFE Magazine, in its series on the "Background on Segregation," no reputable anthropologist will make a hard and fast answer, other than to say that there is no such thing as an exclusively Negro race in the U. S. and that the typical U. S. Negro is a mixture of various stocks.

Only about 15 per cent of U. S. Negroes are of unmixed African descent, all others having white, American Indian or both in their ancestry.

Chicago Del

Attempts at definition have been made in states where segregation or miscegenation laws exist but, LIFE says, "the attempt leads to great complications and little agreement."

DEFINITIONS VARY

An Oregon miscegenation law, for instance, once defined a Negro as anyone having a one-fourth fraction of "Negro blood."

In Missouri, Florida and South Carolina and other southern border states, various laws have defined a Negro as anyone having as little as a one-eighth fraction. The ultimate is reached in Alabama, Georgia and Texas, where for some legal purposes all persons of "African descent" have been held to be Negroes.

The magazine shows a group of 23 Chicago Negro professional, business and laboring men in which non-Negro characteristics are pronounced, saying that some "contain so strong an admixture of white blood that, if they were not proud of their Negro heritage and did not choose to live in Negro society, they would be accepted as white."

"Since 1900 several hundred thousand Americans having a portion of Negro ancestry may have "passed" or become "white," LIFE says.

HISTORY TRACED

LIFE illustrates the color blend in a "typical" U. S. Negro family with the William J. Faulkners of Chicago. Dr. Faulkner is pastor of the Congregational church of Park Manor.

All but one of the 10 Faulkner forebears were white-Negro mixtures, the percentage of white stock ranging above 50 per cent in some. Non-Negro elements included French, American Indian and Indian. Dr. Faulkner's mother was the daughter of a southern landholder and a slave.

A six-generation genealogical chart also includes the Faulkner's three children, three children-in-law and six grandchildren. Their son, Capt. William Faulkner was a member of the nation's first all-Negro fighter unit, was killed over Austria on his 57th mission.

One daughter, Marie, married opthalmologist John O. Brown. The other, Josephine became Mrs. Charles Webster, now teaches in an interracial school in Chicago. She has a police escort on the way to work.

Typical U. S. Negro Part White Life Says In Series On Segregation

Advocate Sat. 9-15-56

Jackson Miss

P.1

2 General

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Advocate

P.4

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2 General

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Life States Typical U.S. Negro Mixture of Various Stocks; Only 15% Unmixed

Bystander P.1

Thurs. 9-13-56

Des Moines Iowa

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Bystander P.6

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Mixed Marriages Not Harmful--Survey

Afro American Sat. 12-1-56 p. 13

Baltimore M.D.

CHICAGO—(ANP) — A report in the current Journal of Negro Education says miscegenation—or mixed marriages among the races ~~is by and~~ large the fruits of American slavery days.

The article adds that while there has been no mass desire among either whites or colored to intermarry, creeping miscegenation to some degree has taken place ever since the days of chattel servitude.

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OF A TOTAL of 373 interracial marriages in Washington during the 1940-47 period, only 20 involved colored persons and one of those was with an Indian.

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AMONG THE factors which promoted miscegenation in slavery days was the pre-dominance of colored and white females over males.

For example in virtually every instance where females of a particular racial group outnumbered males of that same group as has been in the case of whites, colored and Japanese, females inter-married more frequently than males.

On the other hand, where males outnumbered females as they did among Filipinos, Chinese, Indians, and Hawaiians, the number of interracial marriages by males occurred more frequently than for females.

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LAWS, AND social ostracisms surrounding interracial marriages have stymied the union of racial mixtures ever since the end of slavery and today racial mixing is not nearly as frequent as it was in the last century.

However, not more than 70 years ago, racial marriage between white and colored people would have been a sensation to newspapers.

Such was the case of the interracial marriage of abolitionist Frederick Douglass to Helen Pitts, a woman suffragist and writer in 1894.

The union created a big stir in the white press. The Washington Evening Star gave Douglass' age to be 67 at the time of the marriage and reported her to be 35. According to the marriage record she was 46 and he was 60.

* * *

THIRTY-TWO years after the Douglass-Pitts marriage, a flood of bills referred to as the Anti-Intermarriage bills were introduced to the Congress by representatives from Texas, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. The purpose was to prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and colored races. Fortunately, however, the bills died.

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Studies have revealed that the attitude of most white persons in the North toward the intermarriage of colored and white is not a great deal more tolerant than that of Southern whites.

But the loudly-yelled and widely-believed theory of segregationists that the purity of the white race will be lost if intermarriage occurs has been constantly refuted by men of science.

* * *

MANY OF these scientists contend that no race is "pure," since all races are mixed with different national bloods.

Southerners fearing that interracial marriage will "mongrelize" the races are now beginning to hear anthropologists and men of medicine point out that interracial breeding is actually beneficial in the production of a stronger and fitter individual or race.

Miscegenation will continue as long as people inhabit the earth. There is no law strong enough to dictate the principle of the heart.

2 1956

CATHOLICS ASSAIL MIXED MARRIAGES

New York

Family Life Meeting Fears Threat to Faith and to Training of Children

Thurs 3-15-56

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 14 — Interfaith marriages were strongly condemned here today at the closing session of the twenty-fourth annual National Catholic Family Life Convention.

In one of a series of resolutions adopted at the end of the three-day meeting, the delegates declared that mixed marriages were "clearly a treat to the faith of the Catholic spouse and the religious training of children."

2

The resolution noted that between one-fourth and one-third of all marriages involving Catholics were interfaith unions.

Other resolutions urged parents to provide "sound sex instruction" for their children and halt "steady company keeping" among teen-agers, called on fathers to resume their place as the "executive" of the family, encouraged fertility research in Catholic hospitals, and supported efforts to obtain Government-sponsored family allowances.

Family Bureaus Endorsed

Another resolution urged support by the clergy and laity of local family life bureaus and the growing pre-Cana and Cana institutes. The Cana movement emphasizes pre-marriage and marriage counselling. The resolution said that "perhaps the greatest stumbling blocks to happiness and sanctity in marriage are the emotional immaturity and the psychological incompatibility of the martial partners."

Tonight, at a Holy Hour closing the convention, the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, singled out "well-ordered, happy Christian families" as the "No. 1 need" of the nation.

The prelate defined a "true Christan family" as one that "does not grow up hedged in by a thorny growth of prejudice against other nationalities or racees—but rather seek contact with, and accept each individual as a person of innate dignity and inestimable worth, co-equal in the sight of God with any other man or woman."

The Very Rev. John F. Murphy, president of Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky., and director of the Family Life Bureau of the Covington Diocese, told the convention that contemporary society had become "institutionally inhuman and unchristian." For this reason, he asserted, the Church's Apostolate must be geared to "restore humanity and Christianity on the institutional as well as the individual level."

Help for Laity Urged

Emphasizing the growing importance of the laity in the work of the church, Father Murphy asserted that "we as clergy must not seek the laity to help us perform our tasks, but rather we should give them the assistance they need in order to perform their own."

Dr. Joseph Boyle, a Boston physician, told the convention that marriage infertility was a mutual family problem. In almost 50 per cent of the cases, he said, the husband was in some measure at fault.

Dr. Boyle urged Catholic hospitals to establish their own fartility clinics.

GENERAL

Most Mixing Is Where?

Afro-American P. 4

Sat. 4-14-56

Baltimore, Md.

2 general

Is the South's contention that fear of intermarriage is its real objection to integrated schools?

Or that colored people demand mixed schools when their real aim is interrracial marriage?

Arthur Krock, writing in the New York Times the other day, said as much and then went on to advocate separate schools for boys and girls as a compromise that the Supreme Court and the South would accept.

David Lawrence, Jim Crow's best friend among national columnists, echoes the same suggestion.

"It may be that the South," he writes, "by marjority vote of the people of each state, will choose to separate the sexes in the schools so as to meet to some extent the fears about social mixing and intermarriage."

Both Krock and Lawrence who share with southern extremists an abhorrence of integration, have fallen into a Dixiecrat trap on this question of intermarriage.

One would think they are intelligent enough to know that even in the South no marriages are joined unless the pursuing son gets an affirmative reply from the pursued daughter.

And, unless pressured by impatient parents, all daughters always reserve their constitutional right to say no.

Moreover, if any flaxen-haired maiden did dare to say yes, all of the segregation states years ago took precautions against this possibility by enacting laws against what they call miscegnation.

Professor Robert Bierstadt, chairman of the department of sociology, City College of New York, has the best answer, we think.

He [illegible] out that studies show:

Few [illegible]racial marriages in states where schools are mixed.

Most race mixing occurs in those states where there is strict segregation of the races.

Nor can we refrain from adding that there are proportionately more colored children to white in Washington and Baltimore where integration was effected with "all deliberate speed" than in Montgomery, Atlanta or Richmond where school boards are dragging their feet.

Segregation and Sex

Afro-American

2

P. 8

Baltimore, Md.

Editor's note: Sherman A. Harmon of 5405 Lauren St., Philadelphia has compiled a set of quotations on the subject of "mongrelization," "miscegenation" and "mixed marriages" which are taken from the wave of articles currently running in publications on the South and it's color problem.

(The quotations, Harmon points out, are "interesting if for no other reason than to show how muddled the picture really is.)

Sat. 4-21-56

NEW YORK TIMES series on the South:

"Alabama has put out a pamplhet against **intermarriage.**"

"Lousiana segregationists cite most of the familiar southern arguments in their defense.. But there is notably less resort than in some areas of the nation to colored inferiority and the contention that integration would lead to wholesale miscongenation."

The Philadelphia Inquirer series "Thunder Over Dixie."

"I don't want to **marry whites** and I don't want to mix with them." A Southern colored person interviewed by Jim Bishop

"What, then is an injustice? Last year a white man was found guilty of attacking a colored gi[illegible] [illegible]ost the same time, a color[illegible] [illegible] was found guilty fo attack [illegible] white woman. The colored [illegible] was sentenced to die; the [illegible]te man drew two years."

"There is no fear that white women will ever **marry colored men.** The fear is that when the colored attains power, that he will **want white women.**" Judge Leander Perez of New Orleans as quoted by Jim Bishop

* * *

LOOK MAGAZINE — "South vs the Supreme Court"

"And the fear is social, with profound social undertones — a white southerner will tell you that sooner or later. some colored boy will be walking his daughter home from school, staying for supper, taking her to movies — and then your Southern friend asks you the inevitable, the clinching question: "**Would you want your daughter to marry a Nigra?**"
—William Atwood

"The sexual neurosis makes many whites impervious to logic. They are obsessed by the notion that colored men, given a chance, will take over their women as well as their golf clubs and legislatures. And the fact that most of America's original mulattos were sired, in the years of slavery, by Southern white man in a segregated society does not inhibit them from asserting that mixed schools will 'mongrelise' the race." — William Atwood

"They (Southern States) know that the social comingling of the races is alien to the way of life of Southerners of both races."
—Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Senator from North Caroina

"(The) Southern Gentlemen, one of Louisiana's busiest, noisiest pro-segregation groups. — calls itself "the South's answer to the mongrelizers'—We're not just against mixing n....rs and whites: we're against mixing Caucasians with Japs and Chinese." — Louisiana's J.H. Easterly to Carl Rowan

"The merchants of fear also seek to convince the southland every organization that speaks against segregation is part of a 'Communist' scheme to destroy 'the Anglo-Saxton race' "Rowan

**"Those children (in integrated school photo, St. Louis) feel no sense of contamination as they play togerher, but it is unlikely that they will fall in love and get married. Pupils in integrated schools study and play together with little friction, but in their extra-curricular activities, they choose their own friends, as everyone else does."
—Photo caption**

* * *

THE ATLANTIC Magazine — Ralph McGill — "The Angry South"

"Many of these people (Southerners) are entirely sincere when they say that non-segregation means **'mongrelized'** race — It does no good to suggest that the North has had no segregation — and there has been no **mongrelization.**

If it is further suggested that this is, in a sense, an affront to the Southern people in that it suggests that only separation maintains their racial integrity.

the result is unreasoning anger."

"The sociologists say that while the number of interracial while the number of interracial marriages is up because the population is larger, percentage-wide and number id down. That there is much less **miscegination** than there was twenty years ago is not denied."

* * *

COLOR BLIND, by Margaret Halsey

"In a democracy, the wish to keep human beings and fellow men as a supply of cheap labor cannot be publicly, and seldom even privately, admitted to.

It is therefore necessary to defend such a wish with arguments based not on economic, but on **Sexual premises.** (The premise, for instance, that colored men have an obsessional desire to **marry or to ravish white women.**) By this expedient of concealing an economic motive with sexual red herrings, many well-meaning white people are confused."

"One of the words which most disinclines white people to experiment in race relations is the word 'rape' . . . in itself, rape is not important. That is to say, it is not statistically impressive.

The easily obtainable figures show that the incidence of rape is not very high among either white or colored people, and when it does happen, the act is almost always committed by someone with a psychopatic personality — a condition which has no particular reference to pigmentation."

"The Swedish scientist, Gunnar Myrdal, compiles a list of what the colored American wants and another list of what white Americans think the Negro wants. On the colored American's list, intermarriage is at the very bottom. On the white's list, it is at the top."

"While the backbone of the colored sexual legend is that all colored men want to sleep with white women, there is a sort of anxiliary myth to the effect that all colored women want to sleep with anyone who comes along."

"Marriage is not compulsory Marriages are entered into voluntarily. What the white people are afraid of is not that the colored men will propose to white girls, but that the white girls will say yes."

"Keeping the nigger in his place' amounts to this: that white males never have to compete on a footing of equality with colored males for any woman."

GI, White Bride Nabbed In Dixie

Defender Chicago Ill

Sat. 2-11-56

APEX, N. C. — (ANP) — A 24-year-old Negro soldier and his young whFite wife, driving through Dixie ont heir wayt o Alabama to see his relatives, voluntarily went their separate ways last week after running into difficulties here.

William M. Cameron, originally from Montgomery, Ala., proceeded to Fort Dix, N. J., fort ransfer next month foro verseas duty in Germany. His pretty spouse, Betty, was returned by her father to Midlothian, Va.

P. 2

The couple was picked up byt he Wake County Sheriff's department after a Raleigh service station attendant told police the woman "acted nervous" whent hey stopped for gas.

Cameron was foundt o be driving without an operator's license and fined $25 and costs of $16.

Questioned by police, Cameron said he was behind in payments on the 1955 Pontiac he was driving and surrendered the car after he was told he could not continue driving without a permit.

The couple was married Dec. 1 at Dona Anna County, New Mexico. The young woman said she met Cameron at El Paso, Texas, while workingl n a cafe there.

Charles Ogle, the woman's father, said his family did know of the marriage. Cameron said he was on furlough from Ft. Bliss at El Paso before reporting to Ft. Dix.

'Mixed' Indians split with full blood tribe, U.S. says

Afro-American Sat. 7-7-56 P. 12

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

Nearly 500 "mixed blood" members of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in northern Utah have withdrawn from the tribe and are now in the process of setting up their own organization, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glenn L. Emmons announced recently.

The action was taken under Public Law 671 of the 83d Congress which provides for a division of tribal assets between "mixed blood" and "full blood" members and for termination of Federal trusteeship over the property and affairs of the "mixed blood" group by August 27, 1961.

Under the law a tribal member with one half or less Ute blood is automatically classified as a "mixed blood."

Members having more than half Ute blood, however, were given the option of affiliating with either group. In the final roll published in the Federal Register in April there were 490 "mixed bloods" and 1,314 "full bloods."

A proposed constitution and bylaws have already been drafted by the "mixed blood" group and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Under the law they will go into effect when ratified by a majority of the adult "mixed blood" members voting in a special election held for that purpose.

Supt. John O. Crow of the Uintah and Ouray Agency at Fort Duchesne has been instructed to make arrangements for holding such an election.

The organization proposed by the "mixed blood" group would be a corporation under Utah law with authority to hold and manage the group's proportionate share of tribal assets and, "to receive income belonging to 'mixed blood' members from assets which are not immediately susceptible to equitable or practicable division."

The "full blood" members, who live chiefly in the extreme northern and southern sections of the reservation, are now putting the final touches on a proposed development program aimed at making the tribe and its members eventually self-supporting and independent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The program would include family planning, improvement in resource utilization, health activities, both juvenile and adult education, and recreation, Mr. Emmons stated.

Dixie Minister Fights Mixing

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City Okla

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — In announcing that he opposed mixing of the races, a white Methodist minister said he once counseled a Jewish girl and a Christian boy not to marry because "marriage between the races would cause many, many problems."

Fr. 8-31-56

Dr. Charles L. Allen of Grace Methodist church here made the statement last week to his congregation. He added:

P. 1

"I do not believe the Bible calls for the mixing of races."

He said he once told a Negro man who wanted to join his church that "you in your church, we in ours, will be worshipping the same God. You will be better off and so will we."

He said the race problem is not confined to the South and does not involve only the Negro and white races. He termed it a centuries-old universal problem involving all races.

2 1956

ILLINOIS

Bi-Racial Marriage Cause Of $50,000 Damage Suit

Defender Sat. 7-28-56 P.3

Chicago Ill.

A matronly blonde in Chicago last week filed a $50,000 damage suit against her rich stepson who objected to her rearing his half-brother in the same home with her Negro husband.

The suit is the aftermath of a complaint signed by the stepson charging the housewife with failing to "provide a clean and healthy home" for his half-brother. The complaint officially charged the woman with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

It was brought by a Hyman Lieblich, a business executive of Ohio and New York.

Named was Mrs. Freddy Prunty, of 6401 S. University ave., Lieblich's stepmother.

The minor in the complaint is a seven-year-old son of Mrs. Prunty and Lieblich's father. The boy's father died several years ago.

Judge James A. Geroulis in Jury court dismissed the complaint for want of prosecution. Lieblich failed to appear.

The jurist said as long as the home was alright he could see no reason why the boy should not remain there with his mother and her present husband.

NO RECORD

Neither Mrs. Prunty nor her husband, Freddy have a police record according to court testimony.

The trouble started when Lieblich visited the family on June 10 and found his stepmother married to Freddy. He filed a complaint at the Seventh district police station. Mrs. Prunty was arrested and taken in to custody.

The case first came up at Domestic Relations court. Atty. William C. Starks, representing Mrs. Prunty, asked for a jury trial and the case was transferred to Jury court.

CLAIMS DISGRACE

In her petition filed in Superior court, Mrs. Prunty, through her attorney, charged that by reason of her arrest she "was exposed to public disgrace and injured in her credit and reputation and was compelled to and did expend great sums of money, for costs, expenses and counsel fees in obtaining her discharge.

Because of this, Mhs. Prunty is seeking punitive damages in the sum of $50,000.
he is a laborer.

BI-RACIAL MARRIAGE CAUSE OF $50,000 DAMAGE SUIT

[illegible] [illegible], Mass.

Sat. 8-4-56

Advocate

P.1

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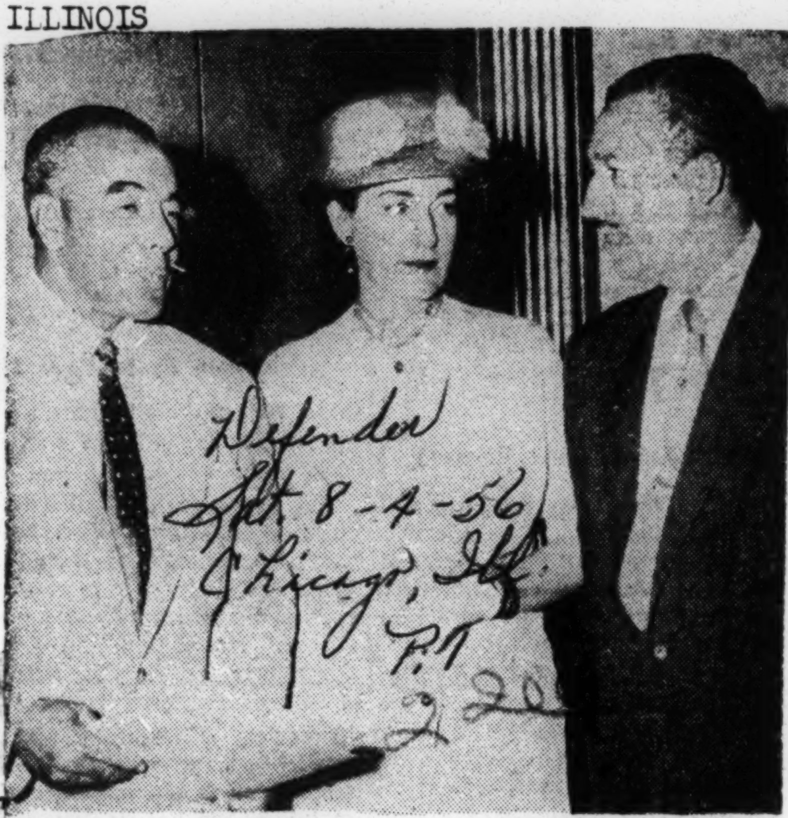

Defender
Sat. 8-4-56
Chicago, Ill.
P.1

MRS. N. O. CALLOWAY chats with two attorneys after she was granted a divorce Monday in Chicago Circuit court. At left Aaron Payne, who represented her in the divorce case. At right is W. Robert Ming, counsel for Dr. Calloway, who was not present when the decree was handed down.

Wife Divorces Dr. N. O. Calloway

Defender Sat. 8-4-56

Chicago Ill. P.1

Mrs. N. O. Calloway, socially prominent wife of Dr. Calloway, one of the nation's leading medical experts, was granted a divorce in Chicago Monday before Judge Julius Miner in Circuit court.

The attractive Mrs. Calloway received the divorce on grounds of cruelty. She had accused her mate of striking her on two occasions, the last time on June 27.

Dr. Calloway, a member of the staff of the University of Illinois School of Medicine and a former director of Provident hospital, had filed a cross complaint in which he denied the cruelty charge.

However, Monday he did not contest the suit. In fact he was not present when the decree was handed down.

According to terms of the ruling, Mrs. Calloway was granted custody of their two children and received a property settlement, which was mutually agreed upon.

Mrs. Calloway waived alimony.

The Calloways were married on Feb. 14, 1946. Her maiden name was Doris Howes.

A native of Ohio, Mrs. Calloway earned a Ph.D in nutrition from the University of Ohio.

Dr. Calloway also is president of the Chicago Urban League and is credited with having sparked a move which led to the League's reorganization last year.

The physician last week completed a two-part series of articles in the week end Chicago Defender concerning the hospital situation as it affects Negroes in the city.

Marshall Field Leaves $100,000 Each to Negro Grandchildren

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Bequests totaling $200,000 were left to two Negro grandchildren of the late Marshall Field, it was disclosed last week in the 60-page will of the great philanthropist, humanitarian and publisher.

Gregory Eldridge Bruce and Catherine Bruce, two of

X 7 M. 11

Field's 11 grandchildren, were granted $100,000 each under the will probated last Wednesday which totally bequested 30 million dollars to philanthropic purposes.

2

Mrs. Bettina Field Bruce, Marshall Field's daughter, is the wife of Eldridge Bruce, a Negro graduate of Howard university, who is studying child psychology in London under Anna Freud, daughter of Dr. Sigmund Freud.

Fri 11-30-56

Gregory Eldridge Bruce and Catherine Bruce are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce. The Bruces reside in London.

2 1956

LOUISIANA

Weekly New Orleans La.

Whites By Law— White In Race

Sob. 5-5-56

By Marcus Christian

Poet, Writer and Historian. Unit Supervisor, Federal Writer's Project, 1939-42; Rosenwald Fellow, 1943-44; University Librarian, 1944-45.

9.1

I first heard of Louisiana's "Whites by Law" as a child at my father's knee. He would give facts and mention names of persons who had been involved in court suits of this type. A few of the names were those of families still living in the section of the state in which I was born. Although told mainly for the benefit of my oldest brother and sister, these vignettes remained with me thereafter as some of the most dramatic and absorbing topics of Southern life.

2

The question inevitably arises: Who were the whites by law? The answer in most instances is that they were usually people with a mixture of several racial strains in their blood, who had been living as whites, but who were, nevertheless, charged by someone as having Negro blood in their veins. The charge was never brought forward by persons interested in the "purity" of the white race, but by Segregationists seeking to gain an advantage over someone. It might have been the outcome of a casual argument which soon grew into heated and defiant statements. Husband and wife might be at dagger points. In one celebrated case it was the result of an election in which a man of mixed ancestry had triumphed over his more Caucasian opponent.

The cause of action in the following story is hidden among my voluminous notes on miscegenation, but I have always thought that subsequent disclosures concerning his descendants were far more revealing. This story concerns a man of mixed parentage, who appeared before the Louisiana Supreme Court nearly twenty years before the Civil War, in an abortive attempt to prove himself white. He was originally from Kentucky and seems to have been partly of Indian blood. His name, an odd one among English surnames of Louisiana, made it extremely easy to trace him through the various antebellum city directories. We give here only his first name, Jacob, and omit the last.

The court rejected Jacob's plea of white blood on the grounds of inconclusive evidence. Upon losing the case, however, he did exactly what has been done in the majority of cases of this type—remained on the racial side where he was already living when the suit was brought. About the time of the Great Depression, his descendants were living as whites in an area just above Canal Street. There was about them the Negroid characteristics of so many persons coming from countries to the south of us. Their hair was black and straight "enough," but "something" about their appearance militated against their white claims. This, coupled with the fact of a dark color, gave them the disadvantage of appearing less white than hundreds of ordinary mixed-blood Negroes. There were, however, two persons in the family, who seemed different in several ways from Jacob's blood. One was a portly, prosperous-looking man of evident white blood—probably an in-law. The other was a boy of seventeen or eighteen with blond characteristics—although his hair was slightly "crepu." We shall call him "Dexter."

2 La

Sob. 5-5-56

Dexter grew up with a group of white boys in his neighborhood, and went swimming and ball-playing with them. When they were not otherwise engaged, they lounged on the neighborhood steps and porches, gossiping and joking. One day, when talk was slow and a lull came in the conversation, one of the boys turned to Dexter and asked jokingly: "Dexter, are you a white boy or a N---r?" There was loud laughter following this question. Almost automatically, Dexter laughed a short laugh, walked a few steps towards the house, leaned against it, and still smiling, replied: "I'm just what you think I am—whatever you think I am, I'm that!" There was another burst of laughter and the conversation moved on, a little awkwardly, to other things.

It developed afterwards that the white people were not the only ones looking closely at Jacob's folks and making comparisons. A Negro came into this "Neighborhood F" from Birmingham, Alabama, following a girl friend. Being of an ingratiating disposition, a few aliases were quickly bestowed upon him by the whites of the neighborhood—a good old Southern custom. One of these was "Darling." Darling did not mind. He had learned the art of exploiting white people. Very soon he became a lottery vendor to most of the whites in his area and lived well thereafter. During an election, Darling was standing near the polls, just idly looking on, when a white man, knowing well that Negroes were not allowed to vote, called to him: "Hey, Darling, who yuh gonna vote for?" All of the white men broke into a loud laugh. Just about this time, the last male descendant carrying old Jacob's surname came up and went in to cast his vote. Darling's chance had come. Pointing to the figure of the dark man as he entered the booth, he laughed out in derision: "Hey! Ef he kin vote, Ah don't see why Ah can't'" The white men laughed somewhat dryly, but turned away without answering him. They never "kidded" Darling again about voting.

Jacob's descendants were in business in a small way. After several years, some members of the family died, others faded from the neighborhood. Dexter and his playmates grew up, got jobs working together, and are now men of middle age. Dexter works on the same job with them—all whites. One morning, about 4:30, August 29, 1955. I stood on the corner of Broad and Canal Streets, and saw Dexter emerging from an all-night grocery, carrying milk, bread and other packages under his arms. His hair was tinged with gray. I was waiting for a street car, but the eternal sleuth in me began to ask questions. Is he married now? Early morning breakfast for the wife and children? Does he live in this neighborhood? Did he ever turn to the Negro side? Why should he?

I walked from the neutral ground, took the opposite side of Canal Street and followed him for some distance until he turned into the driveway of a Canal Street apartment house. This is the period to my story. As I watched him fade into the darkness of the yard, my mind conjured up a long trail of Negro blood quietly and persistently snaking its way into the white race. As I turned and retraced my steps, a sneaking admiration for old Jacob came over me—old Jacob, who had come out of Kentucky to cast his challenge into the teeth of the Louisiana Supreme Court, only to be slapped back unceremoniously into the race from which he had sought to escape. For more than a hundred years now, he and his descendants had stubbornly maintained their white status. Though not accorded the coveted privilege of being whites by law, they were still white, by God!

'She Stooped And Conquered'

Weekly S.

'Passe Pour Blanche' Foils White Husband

New Orleans La.

Sat. 5-26-56

Poet, Writer and Historian. Unit Supervisor, Federal Writer's Project, 1939-42; Rosenwald Fellow, 1943-44; University Librarian, 1944-45.

By Marcus Christian

When the abolitionist crusade was gathering momentum, one story gained considerable currency among them as being illustrative of whites with segregationist tendencies. This story was about a white parishioneer whose church had accepted into full membership a black fellow-Christian. The white segregationist (Oh, we have black ones, too!) was so adamant in his refusal to share his church with a Negro that some of his friends—knowing the man's predilection to men of wealth—caused to be circulated among them the story that the new member was exceedingly well supplied with the metal that all men love. When the segregationist learned that the black member was a "well-heel'd" one, all opposition vanished and he murmured ingratiatingly in an awesome whisper: "Introduce me, please!" The Abolitionists claimed that the moral of this story was that a segregationist was a segregationist only when he stood to gain; when he stood to lose he was no longer a Citizens Council man, but pleasant integrationist instead.

The foregoing statement is far more truthful than many persons would believe. About two years ago ~~Ebony magazine~~ attempted to prove this truth and enlisted my aid in ascertaining the number of whites who were willing to admit Negro blood in order to inherit fortunes. The lengths to which many were willing to go to prove Negro descent was almost unbelievable. Yet, nothing is more ludicrous than the actions of the white man in this week's story, who seemed to be prepared to go to any length in order to be declared "in on the money." True names are used here since no living descendants were involved.

The story began on March 24, 1847, when Cora Lalande, a free woman of color, and R. Domec, a Frenchman from Gascony, appeared before the curate of Annunciation church, and were made man and wife. They offered a marriage license properly executed by the Justice of the Peace.

Although Miss Lalande was at that time **a "passe pour blanche"**—which meant that she was passing as a white woman, Domec later claimed that he did not know it until after the marriage. The question of some Negro blood had ofttimes been a matter of recrimination between white couples. Most of them had evidently chosen silence as the best course to pursue, but not Domec, the Gascon. He would link gasconade to his wrong and bring down public shame upon the woman whom he had promised to cherish and protect. **He separated from her,** then went to the Bee, leading French newspaper, and inserted a notice in that organ, stating that he had left his wife, that she had no right to the name of "Madam Domec" and never should have borne it. So he wiped his hands dry of her. He even told why he had done so in his notice to the public.

Weekly S.

That would have been an end to everything, but not very long after Cora Lalande came into possession of a considerable amount of money and her erstwhile white husband realized too late that he had acted too fast. Before the money had reached his ex-wife's hands, he had instituted suit against her and the executor who held it, claiming that as head of he matrimonial community of Domec and Lalande, the money should be paid, not to his wife, but to ~~him~~.

Sat. 5-26-56

It was at this point that the bitterness seemed to boil ~~up~~ in the free woman of color and she decided to use her ex-husband's own words in bringing him down to defeat. She began—very innocently, it seems—to deny that she was Domec's wife, because Domec was a white man while she was a colored woman, and that marriage between such persons was expressly forbidden by Article 95 of the Civil Code. She declared further that she and the plaintiff not only had ceased to live together as man and wife, but that he had "publicly and positively" denied that she was such.

It was here that the white man, seeing a tidy sum literally slipping through his fingers, seemed to have lost all sense of dignity. Like a fish caught in a net of its own making, he floundered hopelessly this way and that. He produced the marriage license as proof that he was the woman's husband. But the presiding judge ruled that the license contained proof that he was a white man—a fact which had also been attested to by one of the witnesses present. On the other hand, the woman had produced a witness who declared: "Cora Lalande is a woman of color; what is generally called a mulattress." As his hopes grew dimmer, the white man, who had so proudly carried the racial flag, now made a frantic, last-minute attempt to hide it. He denied the merits of the evidence in the case, declaring that: 1st, it had not been proved that he was a white man; 2nd, that it had not been proved that Lalande was a colored woman.

By this time the judge had grown tired of it all. The plaintiff's willingness to make lizard-like racial changes had added nothing to his stature before the court. The judge cited the marriage license, the testimony of the witnesses, and then closed with the declaration that the most revealing evidence of all was the **white husband's own statement, signed and published in the Bee.**

The free woman of color walked out of the courtroom with judgment in her favor. She had stooped and conquered, using as a sharp weapon of defense the bitter, open **accusation of Negro** blood, and had **thus kept a white man's greedy fingers** out of her ample purse.

2

Md

American
3-3-56
P.10
...timore, Md.

JOHN FLORELLO, 34, white air craft engineer, of Pittsburgh, Pa. and his bride, Miss Cecelia Rhudd of New York City, leave the home of the Rev. W. Lyndsai Pitts Sr., First Mount Calvary Baptist Church, following their marriage in Baltimore, Wednesday. Shown with them is her sister.

Mother Faces 5 Years

Courier P.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-11-56

White Woman Under $1,000 Bail After Birthing Child For Negro Man

BALTIMORE, Md.—A white woman, 20, has been placed under $1,000 bail for the "crime" of having birthed a child for a Negro.

The young mother was arrested under a 240-year-old law which has never been used before.

State Attorney Anselm Sodare said that the constitutionality of the law has never been challenged. The law, which the woman ran afoul of, was passed in 1715 and states quite plainly that "any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by Negro or mulatto" faces a sentence of from eighteen months to five years in jail.

The father of the child, who earns $33 per week, is already married and has two children.

He has agreed to pay $7 per week for support of the child until the baby reaches 18 years of age.

Blonde mother begs for her brown baby

Afro-American Sat. 9-8-56

Baltimore, Md.

2 P.12

BELAIR, Md. — "They told me if I would sign adoption papers' for her brown baby) I could have my other children back.

"I wouldn't do that."

That's what a blonde mother of an alleged brown baby tearfully testified to in Harford County Circuit Court Tuesday.

In addition to the young child supposedly fathered by a shy brown-skinned laborer, Mrs. Mary Malcom is the mother of three blonde children.

She was in court to ask for the return of her three sons and daughter.

They were placed in separate foster homes a year ago when juvenile authorities charged the mother with neglect.

* * *

THROUGH HER attorney Milton B. Allen, Mrs. Malcom contends that she is being punished in violation of the 14th amendment because of her color.

After her children were taken she stood trial in the Harford County Criminal Court on a 1715 Maryland Law designed to punish white women who gave birth to brown babies. .. .. ..

Mrs. Malcom was found not guilty.

The law which was placed on the books before the American Revolution states:

Invoke 1715 Law On Miscegenation

Herald Tribune
New York

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1 (AP).—A twenty-year-old Baltimore white woman accused of bearing a child fathered by a Negro was charged by the grand jury Wednesday under a law passed in 1715.

State's attorney Anselm Sodaro said he has heard of no other case brought under the state law, the constitutionality of which has never been contested. The law was recodified in 1888, 1904, 1912, 1924 and 1939.

The statute provides a sentence of eighteen months to five years in the penitentiary for "any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by a Negro or mulatto."

Bail for the unmarried defendant, a graduate of a local high school, was set at $1,000.

The father of the child is married and has two other children.

The man later signed an agreement to pay $7 a week for support until the child reaches the age of eighteen. Records show the man also paid for hospital and medical expenses incident to the birth. He earns $33 a week.

1715 law reaches out for blonde

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 8-11-56

BALTIMORE

Can a person be convicted on an ancient Maryland law that was established 60 years before America claimed her independence from England?

This is the question to be answered soon by the Baltimore Criminal Courts.

P.1

The case involves a 20-year-old attractive blonde, Miss Shirley Howard, 508 N. Collington St., whose infant daughter was fathered by a colored man, John Moses Billy, 500 block N. Chapel St.

On Wednesday, the grand jury returned an informal charge against the girl based on a 241-year-old law.

The statute, which was written on the Maryland law books in 1715 (the American Revolutionary War was in 1775) states:

"Any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by a colored man or mulatto, upon conviction thereof in the court having criminal jurisdiction, either in the city or county where such child was begotten, or where the same was born, shall be sentenced to the Penitentiary for not less than 18 months nor more than five years."

* * *

ACCORDING TO State's Attorney, Anselm Sodaro, who authorized the case to go before the grand jury, it will be "up to the judge to decide whether this law is constitutional or obsolete."

Mr. Sodaro told the AFRO that he kept the case under consideration for two weeks before he made his decision to take it to the grand jury.

Denying that there had been any pressure from others in the courthouse, Mr. Sodaro said, "I finally realized that I was a prosecutor, not a judge. I decided that this was a law which needed judicial interpretation."

In a similar case in Harford County, last year, Mrs. Mary Malcom, white, of Havre de Grace, was acquitted on such a charge.

However, in this case, Mrs. Malcom was convicted on charges of neglect and lost the baby in question, plus her three other children to county authorities.

At present, an appeal has been filed in the county Circuit Court, by Mrs. Malcom's attorney, Milton Allen, in an attempt to get her children back.

* * *

IN BALTIMORE, there is some question of how Miss Howard's case finally made its way to the state's attorney's office after the father had been ordered to support the child.

The brown baby was born on June 7 at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Sometime later the young mother was summoned to juvenile court on charges of neglecting her child.

Without going into the racial features of the case, Juvenile Court authorities ordered the child to St. Elizabeth's Home for Children, where she is at present.

Miss Howard was ordered to file a complaint with the Domestic Relations authorities to seek support for her child from its father.

The mother and Mr. Billy, who is married and has two children of his own, appeared before the Domestic Relations master, Thomas P. McCarthy, on July 3.

Afro-American

When Mr. Billy admitted he was the father of the child and agreed to pay $7 a week for its support, courthouse attaches engaged in excited whispers, it was reported.

Sat. 8-11-56

And when the couple left the court arm in arm, it created a sensation.

P 6

Records show that Mr. Billy earns $33 a week and that he paid for hospital and medical expenses at the time of the child's birth.

* * *

THE CASE was then referred to the Probation Department, a natural procedure, where all support payments are made.

It was here, the AFRO was told, that the first question on the racial features in the case was raised.

Although Chief Probation Officer Charles Snyder denied to the AFRO that he alerted the state's attorney's office on the matter, he did say that he notified Mr. McCarthy.

"I know the law," he told the AFRO, Thursday.

Miss Howard, a graduate of Patterson Park High School, is now out on $1,000 bail which was posted by her mother, Mrs. Carol Howard, Thursday morning.

The young mother met her tan lover at a dance at the Fairmount Community Center, the AFRO learned. According to the charge filed by the Grand Jury, the child was conceived on Sept. 7, 1955.

Miss Howard is being represented by John J. O'Connor Jr., attorney.

Immediately after the charge was filed, Mr. Billy sought legal aid from Milton Allen, member of the Brown, Allen and Watts law firm.

The AFRO was told that the NAACP and the Maryland Civil Liberties have taken an interest in the case. Both groups are expected to get permission to sit in on the case as "friends of the court."

1664 law challenged

Afro American

P 1

BALTIMORE

"It is a brazen sample of the rankest kind of hostile racial discrimination."

These were the words used last week by a local attorney to describe a law dating back to 1664 which makes it a crime for a white woman to bear a child fathered by a colored man.

Baltimore

They were contained in a motion filed by John J. O'Connor to dismiss the case against an attractive 20-year-old blonde, Miss Shirley A. Howard, brought under the 292-year-old statute.

* * *

IN MOVING for the dismissal Mr. O'Connor said the law presents racial and sex discrimination arising from the early days of colonial slavery.

"(The law) clearly belongs to another era — an era the stench of which we are finally fumigating from our country," he stated.

The state's action against Miss Howard started in August when Anselm Sodaro, then state's attorney and now a city judge, authorized the case to go to the grand jury and was quoted as saying:

"It is a law which needs judicial interpretation."

Sat. 12-22-56

MISS HOWARD'S child was born on June 7 of this year in Johns Hopkins Hospital with the father listed as John Billy Moses of the 500 block N. Chapel St.

Sat. 12-8-56

It was after Mr. Moses admitted paternity and offered to contribute to the child's support that legal action was instituted.

Afro American

Since that time the child has been sent to the St. Elizabeth's Home.

Sat. 12-8-56

IN HIS argument for dismissal M. O'Connor contended that the abolition of slavery, the 13th, 14th and 15 Amendments to the Fedtral Constitution and Maryland's Declaration of Rights, make the old law repugnant.

He also noted that out of thousands of illegitimate births that the only one brought to prosecution is the case of Miss Howard.

Mr. O'Connor also cited various scientific students which showed that America is an amalgamation of many people and he said that no court or legislature could properly classify people as colored, white or mulatto.

Judge James K. Cullen is scheduled to hold a hearing within a few weeks to pass on the motion of Mr. O'Connor and also to hear arguments from the state.

This is only the second time on record that the law has been invoked. In a similar case last year, Mrs. Mary Malcom, a Havre De Grace blond mother, was dismissed after being charged under the ancient law.

However, the question of the constitutionality of the law was not raised at this trial. While she escaped conviction under the old law, the mother was convicted on a neglect charge and the baby in question was taken away from her by welfare officials.

2 .1956

MAssachusetts

Interracial vows ends after 9 years

Afro-American P. 3

Sat. 2-25-56

WORCESTER, Mass (CNS)—Racial tensions are being blamed for the crackup of the 10-year-old interracial marriage between former choir singer Mrs. Evelyn Florence Young and her newsman husband, Frank A. Yo[illegible]

Baltimore, Md.

The Youngs have agreed that Mrs. Young would be allowed to file for the divorce on charges of cruel and abusive treatment and not be contested because of the repercussions of prejudice.

They have signed a legal stipulation wherein Mrs. Young waived alimony and agreed to give up her son in the permanen custody of his father, with reasonable visitation rights.

INFORMING HER husband that she did not entirely blame him, Mrs. Young complained of "having no fight left in me." She has been attributed by her young son, Rona, as saying:

"Dark people are a bad influence on white people" and that colored people should all be made to live in their own districts and go to their own schools."

Neighbors feel that Mrs. Young just couldn't take the pressure of an interracial marriage any longer when she came home tearfully and said -

"People treat me differently when I am by myself . . . I have had so many offers for so much better opportunities on the other side."

* * *

A FORMER church soloist from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Dorchester, Mass., Mrs. Young married her husband at the Federated Church, Hyannis, Mass.

The couple's nine year old son was born in Cincinnati, Ohio when Mr. Young was local editor of the Ohio State News and a member of Gov. Frank J. Lausche's anti - discrimination committee in Cleveland.

Mrs. Young's mother is English and her stepfather, Greek. It is reported that Mrs Young could not bring her son with her when visiting her mother. She was afraid "what the neighbors would think."

MISSISSIPPI

2 1956

DESEGREGATION WEAPON VOTED IN MISSISSIPPI

Tribune p. 2

Chicago Ill.

Sun. 4-1-56

[illegible]

Jackson, Miss., March 31 (AP) —Common law marriages would be outlawed under a bill which the Mississippi house passed quickly today and sent to Gov. J. P. Coleman for his expected signature. Passing votes in both houses were overwhelming.

Abolishing common law marriages was one of a block of bills recommended by the pro-segregation Legal Education Advisory committee as a means of evading the United States Supreme court decision outlawing segregation.

Committee members said the bill would aid segregation by permitting the state to segregate on a basi sof "unfavorable moral background" instead of on a basis of race. Under the law, illegitimate Negro children would be considered as having "unfavorable moral background" and could be kept out of white schools.

2 1956

NEW YORK

Reveal Inside Story Of Heiress' Negro Marriage

Defender Sat. 1-19-56 P.10

Chicago, Ill.

The marriage of Bettine Field daughter of Marshall Field III, millionaire publisher, to Eldridge Bruce, ex-Pullman porter, is revealed in the new issue of Confidential Magazine (on sale Jan. 5th).

The Field heiress now lives in England with her husband and their mulatto son, the magazine states. The couple became man and wife in 1951 after her divorce from Dr. Mark Goodall, jr., a Virginia physician.

Describing the former debutante as a rebel in her social set, Confidential says her wedding to Bruce caused a stir as did the disposal of the case that involved guardianship of her daughter by the marriage to Dr. Goodall who told the New York Supreme Court his ex-wife's new domestic arrangements caused him utmost concern for his daughter's welfare.

Bettine, in turn, shouted racial intolerance, but in the end she had to give up the child for nine months of the year.

Confidential says Bettine and her current husband are living in a section of London where there are no racial problems. The heiress tells her friends, however, she's coming back to America in the near future to continue the fight for racial equality.

• • •

DESCRIBING THE former debutante as a rebel in her social set, Confidential says her wedding to the Negro porter was hushed up thoroughly.

Also kept under wraps according to Confidential, was the disposal of the case that involved guardianship of a daughter by the marriage to Dr. Goodall who told the New York Supreme Court his ex-wife's new domestic arrangements caused him utmost concern for his daughter's welfare, happiness and spiritual health. Bettine, in turn, shouted racial intolerance, the magazine said. In the end Bettine had to give up her child by the first marriage for nine months of the year.

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CONFIDENTIAL SAYS Bettine and her current husband are living in a section of London where there are no racial problems. The heiress tells her friends, however, she's coming back to America in the near future to continue the fight for racial equality.

Confidential points out that when Marshall Field set aside $11,000,000 in 1940 to endow the Field Foundation he intended a good part of it would be spent on interracial relations. He never expected, the magazine infers, to have any interracial relations of his own.

Says Millionaire's Kin Wed Ex-Pullman Porter

Journal & Guide Sat 1-14-56

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — The marriage of Bettine Field, daughter of Marshall Field, III, millionaire publisher, to Eldridge Bruce, ex-Pullman porter, is revealed in the new issue of Confidential Magazine.

P. 2

The Field heiress now lives in England with her husband and their mulatto son, the magazine states. The couple became man and wife in 1951 after her divorce from Dr. Mark Goodall, Jr., a Virginia physician.

Diahann Carroll, white producer secretly wed

Afro-American P.12

Sat. 3-10-56

NEW YORK (ANP) — Singer Diahann Carroll and white jazz producer Monto Kay were married here secretly Sunday afternoon.

Baltimore, Md.

The marriage came as no surprise to New York show business folks, but the actual ceremony was kept a secret outside the couple's immediate families.

Miss Carroll, more recently noted for her success as second lead in the Broadway production "House of Flowers," first gained public attention by winning $1,000 for three consecutive weeks on a national television show.

* * *

FOLLOWING extensive night club engagements, she caught the eye of movie producer Otto Preminger and was signed for a leading role in "Carmen Jones."

DIAHANN CORROLL

Miss Carroll's romance with Kay, manager of the Modern Jazz Quartet and promotor of jazz concerts, nearly created a split in her family.

The family ties were apparently healed, however, as relatives attended the ceremony Sunday and gave the couple their blessings.

In Apex, North Carolina

Courier

GI, White Wife Arrested

Sat. 2-4-56

APEX, N. C.—A Negro GI and his white wife of fifty-eight days were separated here after running afoul of the law while en route to a Northern camp. P.3

According to police, William M. Cameron, 24, a native of Montgomery, Ala., and his 20-year-old white, Betty Ogle Cameron, of Midlothian, Va., were stopped by police who charged Cameron with operating a vehicle without a driver's permit.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Cameron paid a fine of $25 and $16 in court costs but both were detained overnight "Until this thing can be straightened out," officers said.

Police Chief Sam Bagwell said the father of the girl stated that he did not know of his daughter's marriage. Charles Ogle, father of Mrs. Cameron, returned to Virginia with his daughter and Cameron was permitted to proceed to Fort Dix, N. J.

The couple was married Dec. 1 in Donna Ana County, New Mexico. Mrs. Cameron said she met her husband while working in an El Paso, Tex., cafe.

Blond husband jailed in sale of wife's love

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 2-4-56

GOLDSBORO, N.C.—A Goldsboro man and a youth, pleading guilty in County Court last week to having illicit relations with a white woman, were sentenced to serve four months on the roads.

They are John E. Hinton, 22, of 405 E. Elm St., and Edward L. Shank, 17, of 409 Charles St.

Buster Wilson, 53, of 405 Peterson St., at whose home the incidents allegedly took place, was given the two-year road sentence for operating a house of prostitution. The terms are to run concurrently.

P. 20

* * *

MRS. RUBY STRICKLAND, 28, white, pleaded guilty to prostitution and was sentenced to four years in women's division of state prison. Her husband, Joseph Strickland, 33, found guilty of aiding and abetting in prostitution, was sentenced to four years on the roads.

The two men testified that Strickland approached them and offered to arrange dates with his wife at $2 each. They said he finally accepted $1.50 and $1, respectively, when told that was all the money they had.

Wilson contended that the Stricklands had come to his house to buy wine and denied knowing of the alleged prostitution.

Race to Decide Guilt of Man With 3 Wives

Ledger P.12

Columbus, Ga.

Thurs. 10-11-56

CONCORD, N.C. (UP) — The guilt or innocence of a tan-skinned farmer who married three wives —two of them Negroes and one white—hinged today on whether he is a white man or Negro.

A jury was unable to decide at a first bigamy trial whether Ira Wright, 35, was white or Negro. A second jury begins deliberations today.

2 NC

The state contends that Wright lived as a Negro while married to Eva Ealiey and Texie Evans and as a white man while married to Mary Belle Torrence.

The Torrence woman will be tried later for bigamy. The state claims that she married Wright without first divorcing her first husband.

The two Negro women testified Wednesday that they had been married to Wright and had lived as Negroes near here. Eva said she married Wright in Kershaw, S.C., and that they have five children, the oldest 20. Texie said she married Wright 10 years ago in York, S.C.

Will Ealiey testified that Wright "had the reputation of being a Negro" and belonged to a Negro church while married to his (Ealiey's) daughter.

Wright claims that he is white and his marriages to Eva and Texie were void since North Carolina does not recognize interracial marriages.

The Torrence woman testified that she believed Wright was white when she married him about a year ago.

The state contends that Wright is Negro and that he committed bigamy by marrying Texie without divorcing Eva.

Who Is Who Is Too Much For Jurors

Daily World

Sat. 10-13-56

Atlanta Ga.

CONCORD N. C., — (INS) — A Concord jury Friday failed to agree on whether a man who contends he is white was guilty of, bigamy in marrying two Negro women.

Judge Richardson Preyer declared the case of Leroy (Red) Wright, 35, a mistrial Friday when a jury reported is could not reach a verdict.

P. 1

Mrs. Mary Belle Torrence Bullard who said she married Wright a year ago believing him to be a white man, originally had been charged with bigamy. She had not been divorced from a previous white husband.

Judge Preyer, while not ruling on Wright's race, dismissed the charge against Mrs. Bullard. He rulled that since Wright had held himself to be a Negro by marrying two Negroes, attending a Negro church, and had lived as a Negro Mrs. Bullard could not then be Legally married to him, the Judge ruled. North Carolina law does not recognize mixed marriages as legal.

The Judge said he would not ask the jury to pass on Wright's race without the aid of expert medical testimony. He left the jury only the question of whether testimony showed Wright had been married to two Negro women, and thus was guilty of bigamy. The woman had testified in the trial that he married one of them 20 years ago and the other in 1946.

Daily World P.7

The complicated case will be set down for another trial later.

Married White and Negro Women

Courier P.11

Is Wright a Negro, Or Is He White??

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-3-56

RALEIGH, N. C. — In North Carolina where the blind, criminal and crazy are separated racially by law and custom, prison authorities don't exactly know what to do with Leroy (Red) Wright, sentenced last week on charges of adultery and fornication.

Wright was arrested last August on charges of bigamy. He was charged with marrying two Negro women and a white woman without benefit of a divorce.

The case posed an embarrassing and knotty problem to Tar Heel courts because North Carolina does not recognize interracial marriages. The question before the court was whether Wright, a blue-eyed swarthy complexioned part-time farmer, is white or Negro. If judged white, then his marriage to the Negroes would not be valid and he could not be charged with bigamy. If the jury found Wright a Negro he could not be charged with having married the white woman but two Negro wives would be enough to convict him on the bigamy charge.

To confuse an already perplexing situation the court was unable to produce evidence that Wright had actually married but one of the Negro women although he had lived with her for some time.

In an obvious effort to bring the bizarre interracial drama to a close Judge Preyer accepted charges of adultery and fornication against Wright and Mrs. Mary Bell Torrence Bullard who also admitted that she had married Wright without divorcing her hubby, Lawrence Bullard. Judge Preyer handed both parties prison sentences on the adultery and fornication charges.

When Wright showed up at Central Prison here in Raleigh his commitment papers listed his race as "unknown." Prison Director William F. Bailey said that he would try to determine Wright's race.

Restrictive N. C. marriage law frees blond of bigamy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-27-56

CONCORD, N.C. — (ANP)— Superior Court Judge Richardson Preyer ruled last week that a blue-eyed, tan complexioned defendant was colored "by virtue of having married two colored women and lived as a colored person."

P. 12

The judge exonerated a white woman of charges she married the defendant without divorcing a previous husband.

The defendant, identified only by the name, "Wright," had contended that he is white.

The white woman, Mrs. Mary Belle Terrence Bullard, was cleared because North Carolina does not recognize interracial marriage. She had not been divorced from Lawrence Bullard, her first husband.

Judge Preyer classified Wright as colored after telling a jury that the question of whether the defendant is colored or white was too big an order to ask them to determine.

* * *

JUDGE PREYER instructed the jury to determine whether the 35-year-old Wright was guilty of bigamy in marrying the two colored women.

Testimony showed that Wright had married Mrs. Eva Bailey some 20 years ago and the couple had five children. Another woman, Mrs. Texie Evans, said that she married Wright in 1946.

Wright later married the white woman and lived in a semi-rural community near here.

A Superior Court jury last August could not agree on whether Wright was white or colored and the case ended in a mistrial.

HI STUDENT ATTENDS CORNELL PRESS MEET

HAMPTON, Va.—Rodney M. Isaacs of New York, editor of the Hampton Script, attended the recent Intercollegiate Press Conference at Cornell University. Vice President Nixon was ~~one of the speakers.~~

Question of Race Causes Mistrial In Bigamy Trial

News + Observer

Sat. 8-26-56

Raleigh, N.C.

CONCORD, Aug. 25 (AP) — A bigamy trial in Cabarrus Superior Court ended in a mistrial yesterday after the jury deadlocked on whether the defendant was white or Negro. He was charged with marrying a white woman after previous marriages to two Negro women.

Judge L. Richardson Preyer of Greensboro withdrew a juor and declared a mistrial after the jury of 11 white men and one white woman reported they were divided, about half and half, on the question.

The race of the defendant, Leroy (Red) Wright, also known as Ira Wright, was the key to the case.

The principal prosecuting witnesses were two women, who identified themselves as Negroes, and who said they had been married to him. They were Eva Wright, 42, of Rt. 4, Concord, who said she and Wright had five children, and Texie Evans Wright, 36, of Rt. 4, Matthews, who said she married Wright at York, S.C., July 20, 1946.

Texie Wright produced a marriage license on which Wright's race was listed as Negro. Eva Wright said she did not know the date of her marriage, but she said her oldest child is 22.

Wright was arrested in June on two charges of bigamy after he allegedly married a Cabarrus County white woman.

She was Mary Torrence Bullard, who was arrested and charged with marrying Wright without obtaining a divorce from Lawrence Bullard.

Eva Wright and Texie Wright testified that after marrying Wright in South Carolina they returned to North Carolina to live.

When asked her race, Eva Wright replied, "A colored person, all I know." Texie Wright also identified herself as a Negro.

Sheriff J. B. Roberts testified that he had known Wright about 15 years. He said Wright "lived as a Negro" during that time.

Defense witnesses included Wright's sister, Mrs. Ida Stack of Lancaster County, S.C., and her husband. Mrs. Stack testified that her family was "white." She said that she had not seen Wright for about 16 to 20 years and did not know that he been married to Eva or Texie Wright.

Solicitor Zeb A. Morris Jr. asked her to give the names of two other brothers living in Cabarrus County, and to say whether she knew that they allegedly were married to Negro women. She did not answer.

Stack testified that he had known Wright for some 20 to 25 years and that he cnsidered him a white man. He said he did not know anything about Wright's married life.

Wright did not testify. At a preliminary hearing in June in Cabarrus Recorder's Court he testified that he was white.

At the same hearing, Mrs. Bullard testified that she and Wright were married in South Carolina only a few days before her arrest on the bigamy charge.

Judge Preyer told the jury that before considering Wright's guilt or innocence on the bigamy charge they must decide whether he was white or Negro.

If ruled white, the judge said, he must be found innocent of bigamy since state law does not recognize white-Negro marriages. If ruled a Negro, Preyer continued, the jury must decide whether he was guilty of bigamy by allegedly taking a second Negro wife without divorcing his first.

The jury returned once and asked whether it could have been offered any scientific evidence as to Wright's race. Judge Preyer said no scientific method for that purpose had been devised. Later the jury reported that it was deadlocked.

The case probably will be called again at the October term of court.

Jail White "Wife" In Odd Carolina Case

Journal + Guide

Sat. 11-24-56

Norfolk, Va.

CONCORD, N. C. — The white wife of a man a jury couldn't decide was colored or white has been sentenced to a six months prison term on charges growing out of her interracial marriage.

Mrs. Mary Belle Torrence Bullard Wright, who married Leroy "Red" Wright, was convicted of fornication and adultery after her husband was sentenced to a 2-year term on similar charges after his marriage to two colored women and the white woman was aired in court.

* * *

JURIES deadlocked twice when Wright was put on trial for bigamy. They couldn't decide whether he was guilty of that charge because they couldn't determine his race.

Judge L. Richardson Preyer decided that Wright was colored, however, and said that he was guilty of marrying one of his two colored wives without having first received a divorce.

The State Prison department has assigned Wright to a colored road camp at Mocksville.

Court Rules Man With Three Wives (Two Colored, One White) Is a Negro

Courier Sat. 10-20-56 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 2

CONCORD, N. C.—A 35-year-old swarthy complexioned defendant in an interracial bigamy trial was declared a Negro on the grounds that he acted like a Negro.

Ira Wright, under a bigamy charge since August, had been charged with marrying two Negro women and a white woman without benefit of divorce.

The case posed a knotty problem for Tar Heel courts because interracial marriages are not recognized by North Carolina statutes. A Superior Court jury failed to agree last August on whether the blue-eyed part-time farmer was white or Negro and the case ended in a mistrial.

If Wright was found to be white, the court would have set aside the bigamy charge because he could not have legally married the Negro women and therefore would have only one legal wife. If the jury determined Wright to be Negro, his marriage to the white woman would be vacated and he could be held on the bigamy charge in regard to the Negro women.

Without attempting to settle the man's race scientifically Judge Richardson Preyer allowed the jury to declare the defendant colored because he had married two Negro women and because he attended the Negro church and "lived as a Negro."

Wright testified that he married Eva Bailey about 20 years ago and the union produced five children. In 1946 he and Texie Evans married but had no children.

Mrs. Mary Bell Torrence Bullard claimed that she and Wright married about a year ago. She said that he claimed that he was white and she married him with that impression. The court learned that she had also failed to get divorce from her husband, Lawrence Bullard.

2 1956

OKLAHOMA

Married. Juanita Deere, 34, altar-prone Creek Indian oil heiress, famed for giving birth to a 9½-lb. son by Caesarean section at the age of eleven, daughter of the late Woosey Deere, reputedly the richest Indian woman of the hard-pressed '30s; and John Jackson, 3[illegible], Negro service-station attendant; she (by her own count) for the 18th time, he for the second: in Tulsa.

Time P. 114
Mon. 5-14-56
Chicg. Ill.

2 1956 SOUTH CAROLINA

Nab 3 blonde women, six men in S.C. love trysts

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-4-56

TRAVELERS REST, S.C. — Three blonde women and their six tan lovers were in magistrates court this week on charges of having a series of dates on lonely Greenville County roads over the past several months.

In Magistrate Paul M. Vernon's court Monday the men entered guilty pleas to disorderly conduct charges and were fined $100 or 30 days each.

* * *

9.13

TWO OF THE women in the case forfeited $100 bonds on similar charges. The case of the third was still on the court's roster for disposition.

Arrests in the case came after state highway Patrolman J. D. Rogers saw one of the young men pick up one of the women in his car at the woman's Greenville City address.

Officer Rogers followed the car and said that statements from the pair led to the other arrests.

Testimony in court indicated the nine admitted intimacies over many months.

2 1956

TENNESSEE

Arrest White Girl Who Wanted To Marry Negro

Call 9/1
Kansas City, Mo.
7 M. 7-13-56

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — An attractive 19-year-old white gir who came here to marry a Negro musician, cancelled the wedding plans last week after she was jailed on charges of disorderly conduct.

Police said thev arrested the blond Louisville, Ky., girl along with her 17-year-old girl friend after they were found in the company of two Negro men, William James Burton, 22, of Louisville, and Theodore Howard Frierson 24, of Nashville.

The younger girl was turned over to juvenile authorities, and all four were charged with offenses ranging from loitering to disorderly conduct.

Call

Frierson has been charged with contributing to juvenile delinquency.

9, A

Sgt. C. H. Marshall said the two couples were taken into custody last Wednesday at 3:30 a.m. (CST) on an uptown Nashville street after the men had been here about a week playing in a band at a local Negro jazz club.

7 M 7-13-56

The older girl, whose name was not released, said she came here to marry Burton. She said she had met him in a Louisville night spot where he had been working in a band. She said she had been previously married, and planned to wed Burton in July or August

"Looks like I'll have to go home and forget the whole deal," she added after being arrested.

The girl and the two men face a City court trial on the charges this week.

After being told—

White woman, Negro husband leave Texas

News Fri 9-7-56
B'ham Ala.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 7—(AP)—A white ex-Waf and her Negro husband, who were no-billed yesterday by a Bexar County grand jury investigating the mixed marriage, have departed for California after having been told to leave Texas.

This was disclosed today by a member of the family of Ollie Brown Jr., 21-year-old Negro bootblack, who married Mary Zichterman, 22, green-eyed blonde from Michigan, at Nuevo Laredo.

Dist. Atty. Huberg Green Jr., said yesterday in reporting the action of the grand jury in no-billing the couple that they had told him they intended to leave the state.

The couple's marriage violated the state's miscegnation statutes, which not only prohibits mixed marriage in the state but forbid cohabitation within the state of parties to mixed marriages performed outside the state.

They met at Lackland Air Force base where she was a Waf and he was a porter in the officers' club.

THE PENAL CODE provides a prison sentence of two to five years for participants of mixed marriages, inside or outside of the state, who live together here.

"I fell in love and married Ollie because of his character and not because he was black or white or anything else," Mrs. Brown said in an interview.

The investigation started when her mother, who lives at Coolidge, Ariz., wrote San Antonio Police Chief George Bichsel last May and asked that "something be done about this marriage." Authorities did not disclose the mother's name.

Interracial Couple Ousted

Courier Sat. 9-15-56
Pittsburgh Pa.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Ollie Brown Jr., a Negro, and his white wife were advised by the district attorney to leave Texas because their marriage is illegal in the state.

Jury won't indict, but DA banishes mixed pair

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-15-56

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. — A white woman and her colored husband were ordered to leave Texas, Friday, on the grounds that interracial marriages are illegal in the state. P. 1

Although a grand jury declined to take action on the charges he presented to it, District Attorney Hubert Green gave Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Brown the advice to get out of the state.

Green said he presented the case to the grand jury without recommendation after the couple admitted marrying at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in August, 1955.

* * *

THE TEXAS penal code provides a prison sentence of two to five years for participants in mixed marriages, inside or outside of the state, who live together here.

The former Miss Marv Zichtman and Brown, 21, met at Lackland Air Force Base where she was a WAF and he was a porter in the officer's club.

"I fell in love and married Ollie because of his character and not because he was black or white or anything else," Mrs. Brown said.

She said they planned to go to California as soon as they could get enough money.

* * *

ASKED IF their marriage had suffered because of the attitude of Texans, she replied, "No, it has only drawn us closer together spiritually."

Mrs. Brown, a green-eyed blonde, also disclosed she was to become a mother.

The investigation was set off by her mother, who lives in Cooledge, Ariz., who wrote a letter to San Antonio police last May and asked that "something be done about this marriage."

Air Force officials said Mrs. Brown was listed as single when she was discharged.

Green would not say on what grounds the grand jury based its lack of action in the case or on what authority he based his "deportation" order.

Negro, White Wife Ordered Out Of City

Informer Sat. 9-15-56
Houston, Texas

SAN ANTONIO 2 A young Negro man and his 22-year-old white wife were ordered to leave San Antonio and the state of Texas after the woman's mother wrote the city's police chief and begged that "something be done about this marriage." P. 1

The couple, Ollie Brown, 21, and Mrs Mary Zichterman Brown, were ordered to leave the city and state Thursday by District Attorney Hubert Green after they had been no-billed by a grand jury who had been investigating the mixed marriage.

Mrs Brown, an ex-WAF stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, announced that she is an expectant mother.

Informer

Mr and Mrs Brown admitted in statements that they were married last August in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; however, Mr Green told the couple that "If they insisted on living together as man and wife to stay out of Texas." P. 10

Mrs Brown said that she was discharged from the Air Force after authorities learned of her marriage. Air Force officials denied this, however. A spokesman said that her discharge was for "other reasons" and that she was listed as single when discharged. Article 492 of the state penal code provides a two to five years prison sentence for persons involved in mixed marriages, as well as those who intermarry outside of Texas and live together in the state as man and wife.

District Attorney Green declined to say on what grounds the grand jury based its actions.

The couple met when Mrs Brown was station at Lackland and Mr Brown worked as a porter at the base in the Lackland Officers' Club.

They eft for California last week.

2 1956

VIRGINIA

SUIT ATTACKS CURB ON MIXED MARRIAGE

Times 2/3-56

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The United States Supreme Court was asked today to bypass the Virginia Supreme Court in a case involving the constitutionality of a Virginia law prohibiting interracial marriage.

Fri. 2-3-56

David Carliner, a Washington attorney, filed a motion for Hay Say Naim, a Chinese, designed to deal with the Virginia tribunal's rejection of the high court's mandate in the case. Mr. Naim's marriage to Ruby Elaine Naim, a Caucasian, was annulled under Virginia's miscegenation statute at her request.

On Nov. 14, the Supreme Court ruled that it could not decide an appeal in the Naim case without a more adequate record. It sent the case back to the Supreme Court of Virginia.

On Jan. 18, the Virginia tribunal held that there was no provision of procedure or law under which it could send the case back to a lower court. Accordingly, it reaffirmed its earlier decree sustaining the miscegenation law.

The Naims were married at Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1951. In 1953, Mrs. Naim, then living in Portsmouth, Va., sued for and won annulment under Virginia law.

Mr. Carliner's contention was that if the Naims were not bona fide residents of Virginia when they had been married, Virginia would have no power to set the marriage aside. He also argued that th law itself was unconstitutional.

N. C. Law Separates Interracial Couple

Afro-American Sat. 2-11-56 P.16

Baltimore, Md

APEX, N. C. (ANP) — A 24-year-old soldier and his young white wife, driving through Dixie on the way to Alabama to see his relatives, voluntarily went their separate ways last week after running into difficulties here.

William M. Cameron, originally from Montgomery, Ala., proceeded to Fort Dix. N. J., for transfer next month for overseas duty in Germany.

His pretty spouse, Betty, who appeared much younger than her 20 years, was returned by her father to his home in Midlothian, Va.

The couple was picked up by the Wake County sheriffs' department after a Releigh service station attendent told police that the woman "acted nervous" when they stopped for gas.

CAMERON WAS found to be driving without an operator's license and was charged with that offense. He waived his appearance in the local recorder's court and paid a fine of $25 and court costs of $16.

The Camerons voluntarily remained in the local jail overnight "until the matter could be straightened out," Police Chief S. L. Bagwell said.

Questioned by police, Cameron revealed that he was behind in payments on the 1955 Pontiac he was driving.

The automobile was financed by GMAC in Texas, which notified the Raleigh office that it wanted the car or the back payments. Cameron surrendered the car after he was told he could not continue driving without first obtaining a driver's permit.

THE COUPLE was married last Dec. 1 at Dona Anna County, New Mexico. The young woman said she met Cameron at El Paso, Texas, while working in a cafe there.

Charles Ogle, the woman's father, said that his family did not know of the marriage. He said that he was told some time ago by physicians that his daughter was "mentally retarded."

Cameron said he was on furlough from Fort Bliss at El Paso before reporting to Fort Dix.

He changed his mind about continuing to Alabama, he said, because of the difficulties experienced. He agreed for his wife to return to Virginia with her father.

Mixed marriage case back in highest court

Afro-American Sat. 2-11-56 P.19

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The U. S. Supreme Court was asked in a motion filed last week to either hear arguments on the merits of an appeal in a Virginia interracial marriage case or send it back to the Portsmouth (Va.) Circuit Court with instructions to take more evidence.

The petition was filed by counsel for Ham Say Naim, a Chinese seaman whose marriage to a white woman in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1952 was ruled invalid by the Portsmouth court.

The U. S. Supreme Court vacated the ruling of Virginia's Supreme Court upholding the lower court's decision last November and directed that the case be sent back to the Portsmouth court for additional information and evidesce.

* * *

VIRGINIA'S HIGHEST court later ruled that it had no means to remand the case to the Portsmouth court and added that "The decree of the trail court and the decree of this court have become final as far as these courts are concerned."

In its order last November, issued without the hearing of arguments, the U. S. Supreme Court said it could not rule on Naim's appeal because of the "inadequacy" of the record in the case.

The Portsmouth court annuled Naim's marriage to the woman. Naim contends that racial restrictions on the right to marry imposed by Virginia and 27 other states violate the equal protection and due process clause of the 14th amendment.

Va. Defies U.S. High Court On Mixed Marriage

Sat. 1-28-56 P.10

Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va. — (INS)—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which upheld a decision that a marriage between a Chinese seaman and a white woman was invalid, has refused to reopen the case.

Last November, without ruling on the state's miscegenation law, the U. S. Supreme Court sent the case back with instructions that more information be developed.

The State Supreme Court in refusing the order last week stated:

"The record before the circuit court of the city of Portsmouth (where the case was first heard) was adequate for a decision of the issues presented to it, and the record before this court was adequate for deciding the issues on review."

Legal observers said it marked the second time that a state supreme court refused to honor an order from the nation's highest court.

In 1946, the Nebraska Supreme Court refused to send a case back to a lower court with instructions to grant a petitioner a hearing on Habeas Corpus.

Mixed Marriage Fails To Get Court Decision

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 3-13-56

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court today put off indefinitely any decision on whether states may ban interracial marriages.

P.10-A

An appeal which attacked Virginia's law against such marriages was put on the shelf with a notation that the record in the case is "devoid of a properly presented federal question."

The Virginia Supreme Court last Jan. 18 rejeted a U.S. Supreme Court order calling on it to send the case back to a trial court in Portsmouth, Va., for additional evidence. The state court said there was no provision under its rules for such a step. At the same time, the state court said it was leaving intact its ruling that a Norfolk couple had violated the ban.

The case specifically involved the 1952 marriage of a Chinese seaman, Ham Say Naim, and Ruby E. Naim. They were married in Elizabeth City, N. C., and later returned to Norfolk. About a year later Mrs. Naim obtained an annulment of the marriage under Virginia's miscegenation law.

Naim appealed from the Virginia Supreme Court's action of last January, but the high tribunal declined to go into the matter further.

Mixed Marriage Stalls Court

Post + Times Herald

United Press

Tues. 3-13-56

Washington, D.C.

A Chinese who married a white woman lost his fight yesterday for a Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of state laws banning interracial marriages.

At the same time, the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals won its fight with the U. S. Supreme Court over the case.

The principals in the tangled affair are Ham Say Naim, a Chinese, and Ruby Elaine Naim, Portsmouth, Va., white. They were married in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1952. A year later the wife obtained an annulment under Virginia's law banning interracial marriages.

The case reached the U. S. Supreme Court last November. The tribunal found the record cloudy, and ordered the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to send the case back to the lower court at Portsmouth for clarification.

But the Virginia court refused to do so, on grounds this would be against Virginia rules of procedure.

Naim's lawyers then asked the Supreme Court to circumvent the state court's refusal to act. They suggested that the high court send the case directly to the Potrsmouth court, or itself hold oral arguments.

The Supreme Court refused to do either. It said the decision of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals left the case "devoid of a properly presented Federal question," since there is no way to clarify the issues.

There are 28 states with laws like Virginia's. Naim's lawyers had argued that the Virginia law did not apply to the couple because they were married in North Carolina. But in any case, they contended the law is unconstiutional.

Va. Couple Banished

of the American

Sat. 12-1-56

Baltimore, M.D.

RICHMOND

A pretty white country club hostess and her musician husband were banished from Virginia Tuesday morning by a police court justice.

Mrs. Clinton O. Harris, the former Miss Bettye Lee Daye and her drummer husband were ordered to leave the state by Police Court Justice Harold C. Maurice.

They were arrested on Oct. 26 at a home they shared in a so-called white section of the city. Charged with being persons of ill fame, the couple shocked the courtroom spectators by producing a license showing they had been married in Washington, D.C.

Faced with this development, defense counsel and attorneys for the state went into a huddle to untangle the legal aspects of the case.

* *

VIRGINIA'S LAW prohibits colored and white persons from marrying or living together as man and wife. On the other hand, the state was obligated to honor the District of Columbia marriage license.

Finally Judge Maurice decided to continue the case for six months and directed the couple to leave the state. Meanwhile, the young couple was required to post a $300 bond.

Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney, represented the husband, and David Meade White, the wife.

of the American

Sat. 12-1-56

Baltimore, M.D.

AFTER THE court hearing, Mrs. Harris left the city. Her attorney said she was on her way to Cincinnati. Mr. Harris returned to his home at 2609 Berry Rd.

Testimony disclosed that the couple was arrested on the complaints of neighbors in the Davis St. area. Mrs. Harris, before her marriage, was bookkeeper and hostess at the Country Club of Virginia.

Mixed Marriage Fails To Get Court Decision

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 3-13-56

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P. 10-A

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2

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Naim appealed from the Virginia Supreme Court's action of last January, but the high tribunal declined to go into the matter further.

Negro, German Wife Leave

Star P. 1-2

Thurs. 10-11-56

Couple Resided On Virginia Farm

Washington D.C.

SOUTH BOSTON, Va., Oct. 11 (Special).—A Negro veteran and his German wife who were living in Halifax County in violation of Virginia's miscegenation laws, have left the State, according to Commonwealth's Attorney Frank L. McKinney.

"I'm glad to say they're gone," Mr. McKinney said today. "I sent the sheriff out there to tell them they were violating the law. But by the time the sheriff got there, they had already left."

Mr. McKinney said he did not know where the couple had gone. They had been living with the veteran's parents on a tenant farm near here.

Representative Tuck, Democrat of Virginia, had protested to the Immigration Service, asking if immigration law permits "a Negro to bring a white woman from a foreign country into Virginia to live with her as man and wife in violation of Virginia laws and policies."

In reply, Commissioner J. M. Swing of the service said that if a German national were lawfully admitted to this country as a permanent resident under immigration law and is "not amenable to deportation proceedings, the service does not have jurisdiction."

Mr. McKinney said Virginia wouldn't have recognized the marriage regardless of where it took place. He said that if they were still in the country he would have charged them with 'unlawful cohabitation."

Virginia law on the subject was challenged last year in the Supreme Court but the case ended without a clear-cut decision on constitutionality of the State measures.

Complaint rejected by U. S. aide

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-20-56

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The ire of a Southern Congressman hit the boiling point last week after he was told that his protests over a colored GI bringing his German wife to live with him in Virginia were to no avail.

P. 1

Rep. Tuck (D-Va.) asked and was told by the Immigration Service that nothing could be done about the colored GI's case.

2 Va

The Dixie congressman had wired Immigration Commissioner Swing the following message:

* * *

"SHE IS said to be with him on a farm near South Boston, Va. Her presence there as the wife of a colored man is abhorrent to the better elements of both the white and colored races and is in violation of the laws and public policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"The people of Virginia, our community, do not intend to permit this situation to exist."

State laws in Virginia forbid interracial marriages, and also prohibit white and non-white people from going to another state to be married and then returning to Virginia.

* * *

AS THE FIRST move against the couple, Tuck asked the Immigration Service if laws permit "a colored man to bring a white woman from a foreign country to Virginia to live with her as man and wife in violation of Virginia laws and policies."

Afro-American

Immigration Commissioner Swing said that if a German national was lawfully admitted to this country as a permanent resident and was not subject to deportation proceedings, "the service does not have jurisdiction."

Sat. 10-20-56

Tuck did not identify the couple, and Swing said that because of this the service was unable to check its records or conduct an investigation.

2 1956

Couple Adopts Japanese Girl

P. 10

Defender Sat. 3-31-56

Chicago, Ill.

A dream that began six years ago in Japan for Air Force Master Sgt. Richard G. Hatcher and his wife, Amy, came a long way toward realization in the courtroom of County Judge Otto Kerner last Thursday.

In 1950, when the Hatchers were in Japan where he was stationed, Mrs. Hatcher saw a woman and her two-year-old child, both in rags sitting by the side of a road. The Hatchers took them home with them, fed them and gave them clothes.

War II War Babies

Then they fell in love with the little girl — Michiko Ihara.

The mother, who said the child's father, a Negro GI, had left her, asked them to take the child with them to America. And the Hatchers happily agreed.

They adopted the little girl, changing her name to Theresa, in a Japanese court. But then they learned that America's immigration laws still forbade their bringing her to the United States.

It took a special act of Congress, sponsored by Illinois Sen. Paul Douglas, to get the little girl over here in 1953.

The Hatchers, who now live at 4548 Calumet in Chicago, moved to San Marcus, Texas, while Sgt. Hatcher was stationed at the Edward Gary air force base there. Then the Sgt. learned that on April 8, he would have to leave again for the Far East. Attorneys advised him that little Theresa — eight-years-old now — might not be able to get back into the U. S. unless she had been made an American citizen before the trip abroad.

So as a preliminary step to securing citizenship papers for the little girl, the Hatchers Thursday filed a petition for adoption with Judge Kerner. Judge Kerner promised that the adoption will become final on April 26. And soon after that Theresa will become an American citizen. Then she and her new mother can go abroad again to join Sgt. Hatcher.

Sgt. Hatcher is now an aircraft maintenance supervisor. In World War II he was a flight chief in Italy with the 332nd Fighter Wing under Col. Benjamin Davis.

He went to Korea in August, 1950 with the 35th Fighter Wing and remained there until December, 1951.

The Hatchers—he is 44-years-old and she is 43, have been married 15 years and have no other children.

Afro-American P. 10

Sat. 4-7-56

Baltimore, Md.

War II War Babies

IT TOOK AN ACT OF CONGRESS for M/Sgt. Richard G. Hatcher of the U.S. Air Force, and Mrs. Hatcher, of Chicago, Ill., to adopt eight-year-old Theresa Ihara. The special act of Congress allowed the child, daughter of an American soldier and a Japanese mother, to enter the U.S. after five years of efforts by the Hatchers for an adoption decree approval.

2 War II
War Babies

Defender P. 18
Sat. 3-3-56
Chicago, Ill.

M-SGT. RICHARD B. HATCHER, his wife Amy and their adopted Japanese daughter, Theresa, 8, in Chicago.

2 War II
War Babies

Herald Tribune P. 3
New York Sun 4-9-56

Associated Press wirephoto

Harry Holt, of Creswell, Ore., caring for two of twelve Korean orphans with whom he arrived in Seattle yesterday. Last fall Mr. Holt, rancher, brought eight Korean orphans to this country and they lived with the Holt family. The twelve newcomers will be placed with other families.

89 Korean Orphans Arrive on Baby Airlift

Courier Journal P. 1
Louisville, Ky.
Tues. 12-18-56

Sponsor Helps Unload Cargo of New Citizens; Ages Range From Infants (14) to Boy, 7

By The Associated Press

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—A baby airlift arrived early today from Korea with 89 orphans—and only three of them cried.

But tears welled in the eyes of many persons greeting the big airliner with its cargo of new Americans who will brighten many homes at Christmas.

2 War [illegible]

When the plane arrived, out stepped the sponsor of the baby airlift — prosperous farmer Henry Colt of Creswell, Ore.

Sponsor Seems Tired

Holt, obviously fatigued, carried a bright-eyed little girl on his right arm.

A wave of tenderness and compassion seemed to grip every spectator at the scene as the unloading began.

Some men carried two children at a time from the plane. Three stewardesses and one steward also helped.

"I hate to leave the children," one stewardess said, her eyes moist. "I have been with them only since Honolulu, but I feel like they are my own children."

The children were grouped in one room—except the 14 infants. They were placed on a bench and volunteers got busy changing diapers.

Many 'Parents' Present

Many persons were at the airport to claim their children.

One man said he and his wife had been childless for years and finally arranged to adopt a Korean orphan.

"Now I think my wife is going to have twins herself," he said with a laugh.

The orphans, many believed the offspring of American servicemen, wore mostly American-style clothing. Some little boys were in short trousers, others in long pants.

They ranged from infants to a boy 7 years old. He wore Army fatigues cut down to his size, a fatigue cap, and was chewing gum vigorously. The boy wore a candy necklace given him in Honolulu and bounced a rubber ball on the floor.

Cost Per Child, $320

The adopting parents pay about $320, which includes $250 plane fare. The rest goes to the Child Placement Center in Korea, the official child-placement agency for the Korean Government.

Investigation of prospective parents is made by the American Service Bureau, a national investigative agency, which bills Holt at cost.

Holt's other costs—which so far exceed $50,000—include salaries of helpers and building an orphanage in Korea.

2 War Ba

Call p. 11 Kansas City, Mo Fri. 12-28-56

SLEEPY LITTLE DARLINGS.— These little Korean babies, who had traveled all the way to America from Seoul, Korea, were definitely sleepy and tired upon arriving in Kansas City Wednesday night. All five of the children were sleep until eager parents, newsmen and photographers rushed aboard the plane to view the little darlings. Shown here from left are Gregory Warnell (who fell asleep sucking his thumb), Olga Denice, children of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Clemons; Mary Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren F. Stevernson; Ramonda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Doakes; Anita Denice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Davis and Rickey Stevernson, a Korean-American son of the Stevernsons who was adopted last August. Standing behind the children are Mrs. Clemons, who accompanied the group from Chicago and the airline hostess, Miss Jerry Willer.

Five Korean Children Bring Christmas Joy To Kansas City Couples

Fri. 12-28-56 Call

Kansas City, Mo

Many years have passed since the angels of the Lord appeared before shepherds attending their flock on a cold winter night and proclaimed, "For unto you a son is given . . . unto you a child is born." Although this miracle took place on the first Christmas, a similar announcement was made two weeks ago to four families living in the Greater Kansas City area. And the 'babe in swaddling clothes' appeared in the form of five Korean brown babies.

Occupying the role of Mary and Joseph are Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Clemons of 359 Greeley Ave., Kansas City, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Davis, 3243 Bellefontaine Ave.; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Doakes, 3129 Benton Blvd., and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Stevernson, 2311 Agnes.

The plane carrying the five children landed in Kansas City Wednesday night at 9:50 o'clock. Their American parents were on hand to greet them along with friends, photographers, newsmen, Bob Helmer, TWA public relations manager, and Ben Robbins, president of the TWA Employes club.

Sleep Upon Arrival

When the plane landed the hostess informed the press that the youngsters were sleeping and to board quietly. But as the excited parents rushed to the scene the peace and quiet ended.

One 2-year-old boy, apparently frightened, broke into tears. But after being caressed by his new father he settled down. The other four children, with bright happy eyes, were grabbed by their American parents. One mother exclaimed. "This is really a Christmas present."

Another father, bursting with joy, cried out "Come to Papa, Honey."

On each child's wrist was a tag giving his adopted name, age and the names of his foster parents. Among the eagerly awaited passengers Olga Denice, 18 months, and Gregory Warnell, 3 years, children adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Clemons.

Others were Anita Denise, 2, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davis; Ramonda, 5, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Doakes and Mary Caroline, a 5-year-old girl adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Stevernson.

Fri 12-28-56

Gifts Awaited Them

At the airport each child received a bag of toys from Robbins. Three ladies from Kansas City, Kas. presented the mothers with 1957 calendar plates. These plates carry each month of the year in gold lettering and the child's birthday may be circled.

Responsible for the plates were Mrs. Helen J. Berry of 815 Lafayette; Mrs. Valentine J. Sawyer, 359 Greeley and Mrs. Loubertha Clinch, 818 Lafayette.

In the lobby photographers continued to take pictures. After one picture was taken the parents would attempt to leave with their "Christmas presents" but were asked back by Helmer. There was plenty of excitement and bewilderment but the parents apparently enjoyed it as they were too full of joy to be discouraged in any way. As one lady put it, "this is the answer to our prayer."

Henry Holt Heads Airlift

Engineering 'Operation—Korean Orphans' is Henry Holt, a farmer, who lives near Creswell, Ore. Included in the most recent planeload were 89 Korean children. Thirty-two went to California families; 17 to Oregon homes; five to Kansas Citians and the others to homes throughout the nation.

Holt, in cooperation with World Vision Inc., has brought a total of 250 Koreans to America since he began the airlift last year. He plans to make one more trip before a Dec. 31 deadline of a special immigration provision.

The Koreans' American parents gave several reasons for adopting the youngsters. Mr. and Mrs. Davis explained that they wanted a child to take the place of their daughter who died in November, 1955. Mrs. Davis added, "and we wanted to give a young Korean child a chance in life because the youngsters over there have such a hard time."

Not Much Red Tape

The Davises started procedure to adopt the little girl last March. They explained that the procedure was "not too much red tape and not too expensive." Anita Denise's education is already mapped out and Mrs. Davis happily exclaimed, "when she gets older we're going to buy her a piano."

When asked how she found out about the available orphans, Mrs. Davis said she had talked with Mrs. Evelyn Sanders, of Rosedale, who adopted two Koreans last year. Mrs. Sanders, quite pleased with her children, told her how to get in touch with Holt.

As for investigation done by officials Mrs. Davis said all they did were to check references listed on the application blanks. The persons were contacted but did not know for what reasons they were being questioned. Both the Davises are civil service employes. Mrs. Davis is employed at the Federal court and Mr. Davis is a mail carrier.

Adopts Second Korean

This business of adoption is not at all new to Mr. and Mrs. Stevernson as they became the parents of a 4-year-old boy last October. His name is Warren Frederick Stevernson, better known as 'Rickey.' Efforts to adopt Mary Caroline and Rickey were started at the same time, last December, but Mary didn't get her visa and was left behind in Seoule.

Rickey is set to teach his little sister all of the American words he has learned. He realizes that like him she will probably be able to say only two words—Kansas City. Mrs. Stevernson said Rickey could mumble out 'mother' and 'daddy' but would suffix the words with a lot of mealy-mouth talk, supposedly Korean.

Both of the Stevernsons are preachers. The Rev. Mrs. Stevernson is pastor of St. Mary Holy Temple, 3027 E. 25th. Besides being a local minister, Rev. Mr. Stevernson is a brick tender, member of Local 555. He is also a 33rd degree Mason. Mrs. Evelyn Sanders also inspired the Stevernsons to adopt a young Korean.

Mother Works With Diapers

Being employed as an office worker at the Dy-Dee Wash Diaper Service company just might have influenced Mrs. Doakes to adopt her little girl. Seriously though, Mrs. Doakes said she read about the plight of the Korean babies in several newspapers and magazines and 'felt sorry' for them.

Her husband, Raymond, is employed as a stockman at General Motors. The Doakeses have already picked out Ramonda's Christmas toys. They plan to enroll her in school this January, if possible. If not she will be placed in a nursery. Ramonda, like the rest, has a lot to learn—including the English language.

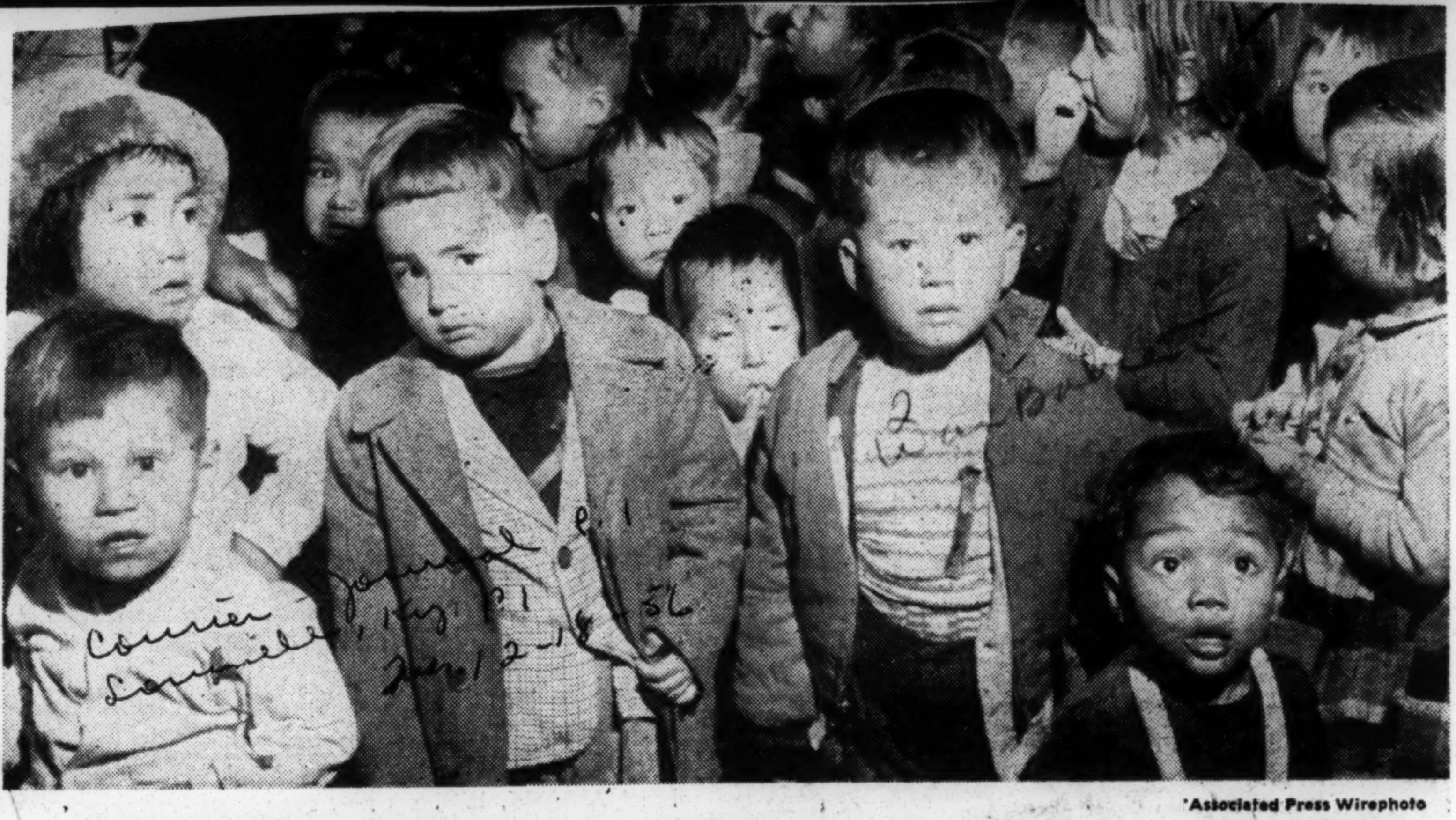
Mr. and Mrs. Doakes are members of the Paseo Baptist church. Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of Paseo, is the child's godfather. Her godmother is Mrs. Willie Lee Clerk of 2431 Woodland. Mrs. Doakes is a member of Alpha Lambdu chapter of Alpha Gamma Chi sorority. She is a sister to Mrs. Alfred Davis, the foster mother of Anita Denise.

Mrs. Clemons With Group

Mr. and Mrs. Clemons apparently have longed for a large family. They already have four children of their own, Clarence, 11; Charles 9; Doris, 7, and Arthethie, 18 months. The new additions to their family were dreams coming true.

Mrs. Clemons was chosen to meet the children in Chicago and accompany them to Kansas City. She said when they landed in Chicago the babies appeared cold and more blankets and heavier clothes were put on them. The youngsters quickly became accustomed to Mrs. Clemons and she had no problems with them.

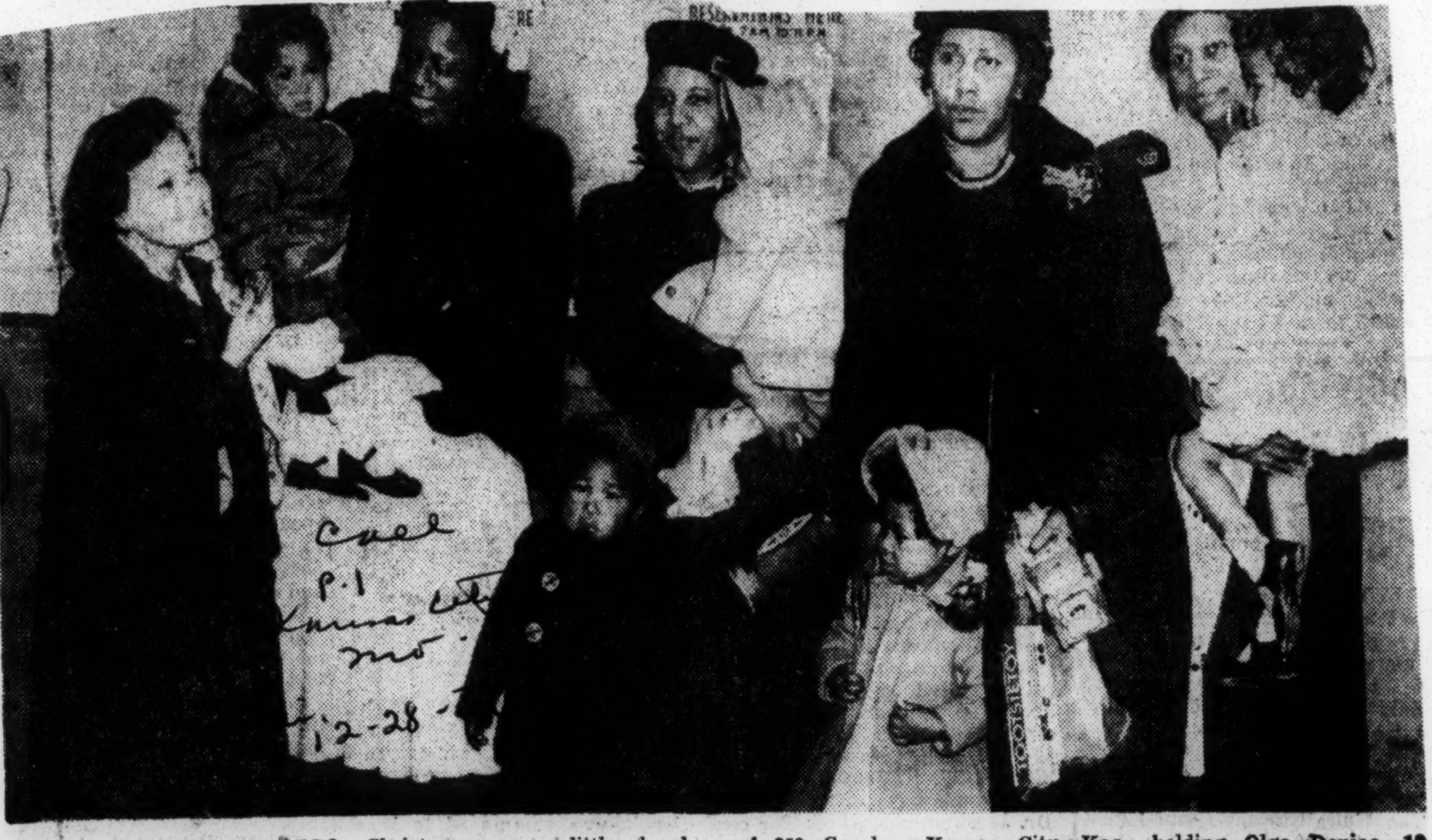
With the exception of the date being Dec. 19 one would have sworn that Wednesday night was Christmas at the airport amidst all of the joy, excitement, bewilderment, bouncing babies and happy parents.



Courier Journal p.1
Louisville, Ky. P.1
12-18-56

Associated Press Wirephoto

KOREAN ORPHANS PRESENT STUDY IN EXPRESSIONS ON ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES



Call
P.1
Kansas City
Mo.
12-28-

BABIES MEET NEW MOTHERS.—Christmas came a little ahead of time for these four mothers in the form of their adopted Korean children. The babies arrived in Kansas City Wednesday night about 9:50 and were received amidst much excitement and joy. Happily lined up with their new sons and daughters are from left to right: Mrs. Alfred W. Davis, of 3243 Bellefontaine Ave., holding her two-year-old girl, Anita Denise; Mrs. Leroy Clemons, of 359 Greeley, Kansas City, Kas., holding Olga Denice, 18 months and Gregory Warnell, three, standing in front of her; Mrs. Warren F. Stevernson, of 2311 Agnes, caressing five-year-old Mary Caroline and Mrs. Raymond Doakes, 3129 Benton, holding her daughter, Ramonda, five years. The girl at the extreme right is Mary Ann Helmer, daughter of Bob Helmer, TWA public relations manager. (Photo by Robinson)

2 War II Daily World P. 1
Wed, 4-18-56
Atlanta, Ga.

'WAR ORPHANS' NO MORE—Shown at New York's Idlewild airport shortly after their arrival, are a group of Korean war orphans, and the new parents who are on hand to greet them as they completed the last leg of their journey to America. The children were adopted through the efforts of Harry Holt, an Oregon farmer, who made a second career of finding American homes for war-orphaned Korean children. (Newspress Photo).

Illegitimate Babes Charged To Allies

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Thurs. 6-7-56

BONN, Germany, June 6 (AP)—Allied soldiers in Germany have fathered at least 67,753 illegitimate children since 1945, Justice Minister Fritz Neumayer told Parliament today.

This is the number registered with the authorities but there are probably many more, Neumayer said. He reported that, of the 67,753, more than 37,000 had American fathers.

2
P. 3-C
War Babies

The West German government and the three Western powers are negotiating the question of how these children will be supported.

Under the occupation, Allied soldiers could not be forced to support their illegitimate children. Now, with West Germany a sovereign nation, they can be sued by the mothers.

Post + Times Herald
Wed. 12-12-56
Washington D.C.
2
War B

Full-fledged American citizens now are these seven German-born, adopted children of Army Chief Warrant Officer and Mrs. Oscar Grammer. The youngsters, from left, are Mable, 7; Wera, 10; Eugenia, 9; Peter, 9; Roswitha, 9; Karin, 10, and Oscar Jr., 5.

Seven Children Adopted by Couple, And Now America Adopts Them, Too

Post + Times Herald Wed. 12-12-56
Washington, D.C.

By Shirley Elder
Staff Reporter

P. 16-a

"I found myself surrounded by them all crying, 'I want a mummy.' It nearly broke my heart and, of course, we decided to adopt a child ourselves," Mrs. Oscar Grammer explained.

2

Yesterday, she and her husband, an Army Chief Warrant Officer, watched proudly as their seven German-born children became American citizens in ceremonies at the United States Courthouse.

War Babies

Mrs. Grammer said it all started when she visited an orphanage in Mannheim, Germany, just to "see the children." The babies were born of American Negro soldiers and German girls.

There were so many children, who "deserved good American homes," she said, that she finally brought eight into her own home and saw to it that nearly 1000 others came to this country for adoption by other Negro families.

"We started off living in a one-bedroom apartment," her husband said. "After a while, when there were five or six of us, we had to move into a three-story house with five bedrooms."

Peter and Mabel joined the family first, Mrs. Grammer said. "Then Peter thought his friend would like to come."

The friend, Roswitha, had another friend, Wera. Then there was Karin, Eugenia, Oscar and Edward, the oldest boy, who died of leukemia a year ago today.

Ages range from Karin, who will be 11 in February, to Oscar, the baby, who is 5.

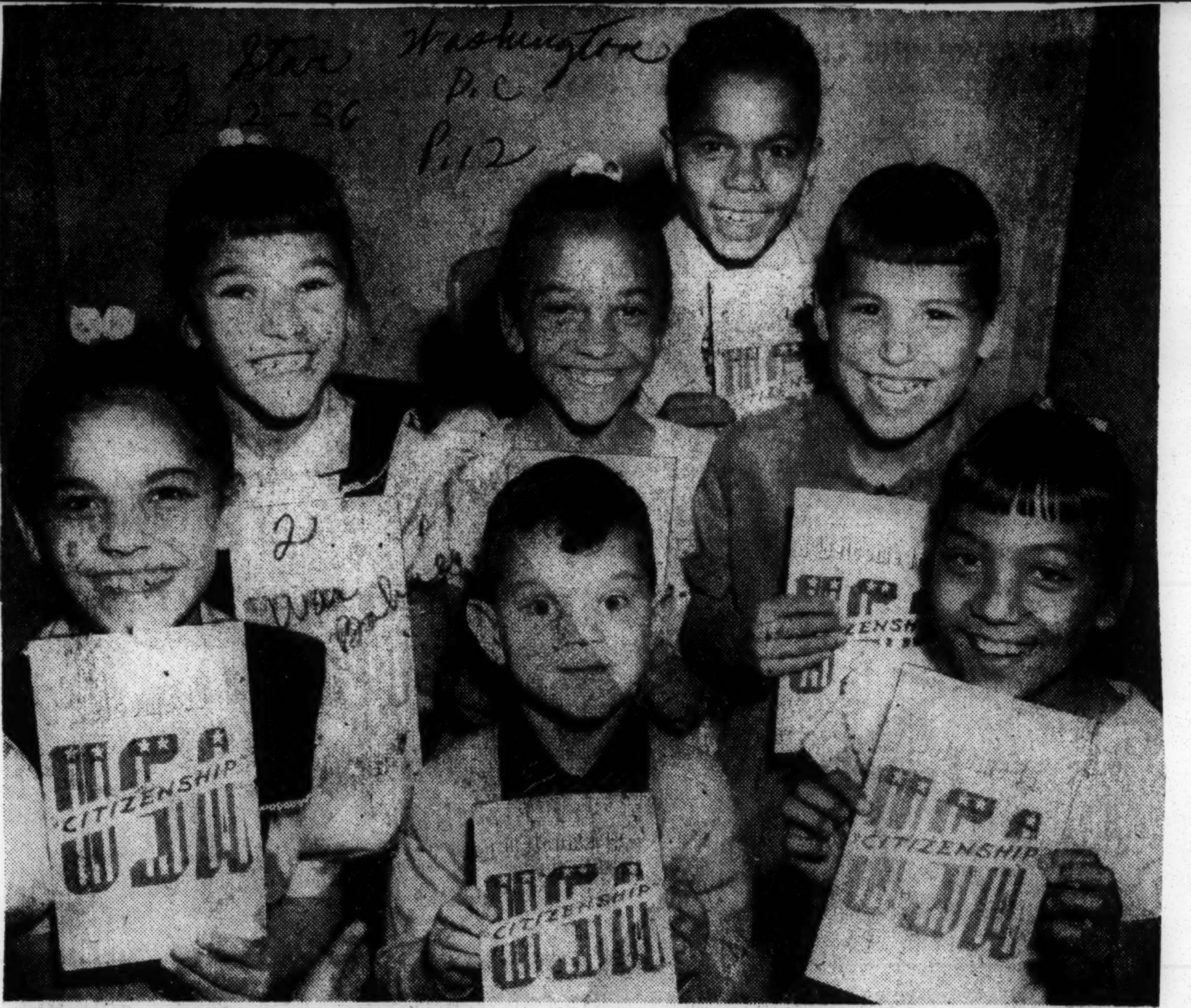
The children have no accent. "It took them between six months and a year to learn English," Grammer said. They went to Army schools in Europe and are now attending Nativity school while Grammer is stationed at Ft. Belvoir. They live at 319 Madison st. nw.

Five are in the fourth grade. They are Karin, Peter, who will be 10 in April; Eugenia, was 10 on Monday; Roswitha, who will be 10 on Dec. 31, and Wera, who was 10 on Dec. 3. Mabel, who won't be eight until May, is in the second grade, and Oscar doesn't start school until next year.

"You can never get enough children," Mrs. Grammer said. "I wish I had a hundred." She looked around at her family and smiled. "When you have nice children, you don't mind working and sacrificing."

Judge Burnita S. Matthews presided over the ceremonies and administered the oath of citizenship.

Howard Pyle, now deputy assistant to President Eisenhower, delivered the principal address.



A SEPTET OF NEW CITIZENS—These seven children, all German orphans adopted by Army Warrant Officer and Mrs. Oscar G. Grammer, have big smiles on the occasion of becoming United States citizens today. They are (left to right, front): Wera, 10; Oscar, 5, and Eugenia, 9. In the back row are Roswitha, 9; Mable, 7; Peter, 9, and Karin, 10.—Star Staff Photo.

7 Orphans From Germany Among 27 New Citizens

Evening Star W.D.C. 12-12-56

Washington D.C.

P.12

Seven adopted children who were orphaned in Germany were among 72 persons sworn in yesterday as naturalized American citizens at a ceremony in the United States Courthouse.

The children were adopted by Army Warrant Officer Oscar George Grammer and his wife Mrs. Mabel T. A. Grammer, while the two were in Germany, where her husband was stationed with the Army.

Warrant Officer Grammer and Mrs. Grammer now live at 319 Madison street N.W. He is assigned to Fort Belvoir, Va.

The adopted children, five girls and two boys, are:

Eugenia A., Roswitha, and Peter, all 9; Karin and Wera, both 10; Mabel, 1, and Oscar K., jr., 5.

The new citizens were addressed by former Arizona Gov. Howard Pyle, now a deputy assistant to President Eisenhower. Mr. Pyle told the new citizens that the United States is a land of "wonderful opportunities."

The new citizens also were greeted by Mrs. Ford E. Young, jr., vice chairman for Americanism and the Manual for Citizenship, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The new citizens were given the oath of citizenship by Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews of District Court. Judge Matthews declared that persons who become citizens of this country should "become builders of America."

Guest speakers weree introduced by Richard L. Walsh, chairman of the committee on citizenship of the District Bar Association.

Following the naturalization ceremony, held in the large ceremonial courtroom, a reception for the new citizens was held in the courthouse lawyers' lounge by the Women's Bar Association and the Rotary Club of Washington.

2
War Babies
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BUNDLE OF JOY—Rev. Nelson Trout (left) of the Community Lutheran church in Los Angeles, and his wife, express joy over their new arrival, four-year-old Paula Kim Trout (inspecting her passport book). Back of her is Dr. Robert Pierce, president of World Visions' "Operation Stork," which arranged the adoption of the Korean waif by the California couple. (Newspress Photo)

Minister Adopts Second Jap Orphan

BY BAKER E. MORTEN

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Thanks to the Rev. and Mrs. Fred Cappuccine, a 7-year-old Japanese-Negro orphan, whose American Negro father died on the soils of Korea, has a new home and a chance in life.

A firm belief in Christ's teaching, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; For such is the Kingdom of God", led the white minister and his wife to take into their fold their second adopted Japanese-Negro child last week.

The Rev. Mr. Cappuccine is pastor or the Christ Methodist Church here. He has three little mouths to feed.

The first child the minister adopted is Machike a six-year-old little Japanese-Negro girl who arrived in the Cappuccinne home last year. At that time she spoke only Japanese. She now speaks only English.

The newest arrival, 7-year-old William Tell, entered into his new home last week with a bright smile.

After being welcome by his new parents, William walked over to Machiko, a pretty little tan girl, and tried to converse in Japanese. But Nachiko just shook her petite little head, smiled and said "hello" in English.

The Rev. Cappuccine does the interpreting for the family. He learned to speak Japanese while a missionary in Japan he served three years. He adopted William Tell fom the orphanage in Oiso, Japan.

The Cappuccine's have a little one of their own. He is two-year old Robin, who is having the best fun of his life adapting himself to his new brother and sister.

The Rev. Mr. Cappuccine explained; "Just look at them . . . they are happy. All children need a home and love. We adopted William Tell and Machike because we felt they were little orphans and destined to probable unhappiness. We love the adopted children, regardless of color, as our own."

Little William is shy right now but like Machiko he'll find happiness in his new home and country. At present, the little man is busy getting his books ready so he can strut up to the Beal public school with Machiko.

Many deserted by GIs

Not all tots from Korea are orphans

12-20-56

(William Hilliard, staff writer of The Portland Oregonian, accompanied the planeload of Korean-American orphans brought from Korea to foster homes in the U. S. this week.)

BY WILLIAM HILLIARD

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 20—(NANA)—Not all of the Korean children brought to America by Farmer Harry Holt are real orphans.

Many of them have been given up by their mothers. The surrender is voluntary, yet most of the mothers, understandably were reluctant to let their children go.

These mothers were left behind to find a new life in Korea, for with their mixed blood children, they are outcasts.

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The act they had committed was an ignominious one. Many of them have turned to prostitution to make a living. Korean mothers of mixed blood children are a pathetic lot.

Although many of them can blame themselves for their plight, a great many others can place the blame squarely on the shoulders of deceitful foreign troops, and not all of them American.

IN A VISIT to the Seventh Day Adventist Sanitarium in Seoul last week I met one of these mothers, an attractive 24-year-old native of Pusan.

She was at the hospital to see her 11-month-old daughter, Carol Diane, who was seriously ill. She had left the youngster in an orphan home when she went to visit her parents in Pusan a few months ago.

Miss Kim Soon Ja was afraid to take her child with her because her father did not know that she has married and had borne a child by an American soldier. Now she was at the hospital and she wanted her baby back. She was almost in tears as she told me her story.

Miss Kim had her first contact with the American soldier in Pusan shortly after the end of World War II. She had worked as a typist for a battalion there. Later she moved to Seoul, where she got a job, with another battalion.

"IT WAS WHILE working with this group that I met my husband," recalled Miss Kim. "I tried hard not to like him because Korean woman should marry Korean. We are proud people. But all the time he tell me he love me, so we go to the chaplain. But the chaplain cannot marry us without consent of the company commander. The commander would not let his men marry Korean woman.

"I love this man very much and he all time say he love me. Pretty soon I going to have a baby. We go back to the chaplain and beg him to marry us. So he does marry us, but we do not tell the commander.

"Soon my husband tell me he has to go back to the States, but he says he will come back to Korea and get me.

"He leave for States in November, 1955, and baby born in January, 1956. He does not see baby, but he all time write and send money. His folks send baby clothes.

"I GET LETTERS from him until last June. For two months I get no letter, then in September I get letter; last letter.

"In letter my husband say he is in love with American grl, and that he cannot have two loves. I write him, but he does not answer.

"In Korea it is very hard for mother of GI baby to live. People all time point finger at her.

"I must work, but it is hard to find job. I have nothing left but my baby. I love my baby and want to live with her the rest of my life. I loved my husband so much. He was my first love. Now I have only my daughter."

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WEST INDIES

Girl, 17, Defies Dad--She'll Wed Jamaican

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-24-56

ANNAN, Scotland — Because she fell in love with a colored man, a pretty, 17-year-old Scottish typist has rebelled against her parents, left her home and refused to respond to the parents' plea that she leave the man and return with them.

She is Miss Cherry Wilson, who stood weeping at the window of a hotel here recently and watched her parents walk away — out of her life, because she was intent upon marrying Dunstan Pryce, 27-year-old Jamaican.

The parents, dockyard policeman Albert Wilson, and his wife, Molly, made a 350-mile overnight train trip from their home in South Norwood to try to stop the marriage.

Jamaica

WHEN CHERRY refused to go home with them, they pleaded in vain with Pryce to give up the idea of marrying her.

They even sought advice of police and lawyers as to what they could do to halt the marriage, planned for this week, but were told by authorities there was nothing that could be done under Scottish law to stop the runaway marriage.

"I love my parents, but I love Dunstan even more. I cannot give him up," the girl told a reporter after her parents had left the hotel where she was staying.

PRYCE SAID: "I will make you happy, honey." After the wedding the couple plans to go to Jamaica to live.

"I know it will be difficult," Cherry said, "but we'll manage. I know I am giving up my family and that my Mum and Dad are going out of my life forever.

"If the white people in Jamaica don't like me for marrying a colored man," I can't help it," she added.

"We will each have each other."